

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 55.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

WINTER APPLES FOR SHIPPING.

We wish to obtain one hundred barrels of the best kinds of winter apples to send to Europe. The best keeper, and the only sort which we know to improve by a voyage across the Atlantic, is the Newtown Pippin. Some other sorts will keep pretty well, but we know of none whose flavor is improved by the voyage.

We shall be obliged by any information on this subject, more especially from those who have shipped the Baldwin apple, Northern Spy, Russet, Lady apple, &c.

Great care should be taken in picking, packing, and transporting apples which are to cross the Atlantic. The least bruise is prejudicial to their keeping. They should be hand picked from the trees, and placed in tiers, with the stems up, in dry barrels, then tight headed and transported on sleds or spring carts to the point of shipment. Every apple should be of good size and as perfect as possible.

Some practise sweating the apples for a few days in heaps on a covered floor. Then wipe them dry and pack. Others say that the sweating is of no benefit to them, and that they will sweat over again in the barrels quite as much as if packed in the barrels as fast as picked from the tree. Having no personal experience in the sweating of apples previous to packing, we shall be obliged to any one having experimented both ways, who will inform us of the result of these experiments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will answer J., of Salem county, in full, privately, if he will send us his address.

SUB-SOIL PLOW, MOWING MACHINE, LIME, &c.—M. S., of Coverdale, is informed that the price of Sub-soil Plows, is from \$5 50 to \$12. That costing \$8 50, would probably answer, though the one costing \$12, is the best for hard, stony ground. It would require two to four stout horses to draw one, dependent upon its size, the nature of the soil, and how deep it went into it. The largest size, costing \$12, will stand as long as the best of other kinds of plows. It would be decidedly beneficial to sub-soil your land, especially in the fall of the season. If the meadows are quite wet, they should be first drained. The Mower and Reaper require smooth ground, though if rolling, it is no objection. We will give you the names of the best, and prices, next May, if you will put

us in mind of it. Great improvements will be made in them the coming winter. We should think lime at a shilling a bushel would pay at the rate of 20 bushels or so per acre, applied every two or three years, till three applications are made.

MACHINE FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES, &c.—E. R. J., of Acadia. The price is \$250. We could not tell, until we saw your soil, how far the drains should be apart. They might require to be two rods, if very tenacious; if not, from three to six rods apart. Suppose you experiment on an acre or so at different distances, and give us the result? We cannot send covers of the Agriculturist by mail.

CURRENTS, SWINE, &c.—A. H. M., Lancaster City. The best kind for you is to take females of the great Chester county white breed, of your own State, and cross them with a Suffolk boar. The price of them is \$25 to \$50 per pair, according to quality, &c. Currant stalks will grow from the seed, though it is better to set out roots or slips in the fall or early spring.

MONMOUTH (N. J.) COUNTY SHOW.

The first Show of this Society was held at Freehold, on the 21st inst. We spent a couple of hours there very pleasantly, and are very free to say that under all the circumstances of inexperience, &c., the Exhibition was very creditable to the officers of the Society, and all others who had any hand in getting it up. There was a very general turn out from various parts of the county. The display of stock, farm products, specimens of mechanical industry, &c., were very good. We have only room to speak of one thing which especially pleased us, and which is worthy of imitation elsewhere. We refer to the exhibition of a printing press by Mr. Morford, of the N. J. Standard, which was kept in active operation, throwing off for free distribution, a large sheet containing a business directory of Keyport. We should be glad to speak of the exhibitions of fine sets of harness, excellent drawings, including those of agricultural implements, by pupils of the Freehold Institute, &c., &c.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SHOW

CAME off at White Plains, on the 21st and 22d insts. The Society labored under difficulties this year, the chief of which was, that the New-York State Show, to be held so soon after, kept many back from the local exhibition. The display, however, was very creditable, and the exercises quite interesting. One of the best features was the introduction of several speeches on practical subjects, during both days of the show.

Friday afternoon Dr. A. J. PRIME, of White Plains, gave the regular annual address. He was followed by Hon. A. B. CONGER, of Rockland county,—a practical farmer by the way—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, of the American Agriculturist, who were called out by special request of the Society. They occupied an hour and a half in discussing deep plowing, the potato crop, benefits of fall plowing for spring crops, &c. The remarks were listened to with considerable interest, and the speakers received a vote of thanks, and were elected Honorary Members of the County Association.

This Society is fortunate in having a very efficient and active set of officers to direct its affairs.

HARTFORD (CT.) COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—The annual Exhibition of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, will take place on the first week in October, commencing on the 3d, and continuing on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The exhibition of stock will take place at the South Park, in Hartford, on Thursday, the 5th of October; of Horses and Colts at the same place on Friday the 6th. The trial of plows will take place on Wednesday, the 4th, at 10 A. M., and the plowing match will take place on the afternoon of the same day.

AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

THE American farmer, who has won his way to a condition of comfort and reasonable independence, from a beginning of comparative poverty, and struggled on to his present estate amid the privations incident to daily toil, may be somewhat startled at the subject of our present writing, and ask, what beyond his farm, and the stock upon it—and that not involved in debt—is its meaning? The trader in commodities, the financier, the banker, and the political economist, understand the term *capital* to signify money, or that representation of value which will best aid him in prosecuting his business to its most productive result.

Some farmers practically understand the importance of capital as employed in their immediate business; but from our own observation we lament to say, that the mass, so far as its best application is concerned, do not. Versatility of employment is the grand fault of the American people—a proneness to dive into every occupation in which one sees his neighbor successful, even to leaving his own vocation, by which he has made sure, though moderate gains, and if steadily persevered in, would, in time, make him rich. This is a national characteristic, induced by the numerous enterprises

continually opening to the activity and industry of our native population in a comparatively new country—enterprises too seductive in their promises of gain, and of promotion in life, to be withstood by the ambitious aspirant to fame and fortune. This characteristic has its benefits, also, in giving that rapid progress to the country which has placed it far, in useful material, and valuable institutions, in advance of any people or nation with which we are acquainted.

With this spirit of enterprise we are not disposed to quarrel. Let it proceed in its own way, and to its crowning point of success. The world is all the better for it; but in the way of staid and sober calculation as applied to agriculture, we have to take an entirely practical view of this branch of our national industry. To illustrate our meaning, let an instance be selected.

Two young men start in life. One is bred a farmer, the other a mechanic—and both without capital. Their strong arms, a hopeful spirit, a tolerable education, and integrity of character, are their sole dependence for success. One obtains employment on the farm, the other in the work-shop. In process of time, one becomes the owner of a moderate farm, in debt perhaps for a part of its value—the other is master of his own work-shop. So far they run on parallel lines. The farmer still goes on; he becomes independent, so far as debt is concerned, perhaps increases his acres, while the mechanic becomes an extensive builder, machinist, or manufacturer, and keeps his *accumulating* capital in his own business, or at such command, that he can at any time apply it where required. In this he has but imitated the merchant, and others engaged in different pursuits, who have succeeded in them, so long as such pursuits occupy their attention, and require the use of capital in their prosecution. But the farmer, so far equally successful, up to the acquisition of a comfortable farm, stops short in the application of the accumulating capital to the increase of his agricultural resources, or the improvement of his *landed* estate. He invests his surplus gains in stocks of various kinds, in securities, perhaps in town lots, or in the bricks and mortar of a neighboring town. In the midst of all this, his farm may one-half remain an unreclaimed swamp, the buildings be of an inconvenient and insufficient kind; and although in public estimation he may be a tolerable farmer, yet a considerable share of his estate may be unproductive and uncultivated, and serves only to hold together the better fractions of it, from which, with hard labor, he obtains his yearly income to invest in objects foreign to his legitimate business. Possibly, too, yielding to the clamors of an ambitious family, he has rented out his farm, removed into an adjoining village, and turns politician, or public man, or commences the laudable calling of shaving notes at two or three per cent. a month, while his children are aspiring—the sons to get into professions already over-crowded, or to chance and *genteel* ways of livelihood, the daughters, each to make an eligible match with the village shop-keeper or the young attorney.

The narrative part of our argument is pursued sufficiently far to illustrate the fact (the truth of which will be readily acknowledged,) that the application of active capital stops at the very point where its employment becomes

most useful to the farmer, while those engaged in other pursuits apply their means more earnestly to the extension or improvement of their own particular branches of business. So far as agriculture is concerned, it is altogether a mistaken one. Few branches of regular business pay better than farming, with an intelligent application of capital. There are lands, we know, which are not worth improving, in this country of cheap and good land, and these we throw out of the question. But, suppose a farmer has one hundred acres of land capable of becoming productive. Sixty acres of it are in cultivation. Forty acres are in swamp, or other unavailable condition. The good land is worth fifty dollars an acre, the other, ten dollars; but in reality, if reclaimed, the best land on the farm, and the expense of reclaiming it is but an additional ten dollars the acre. His capital is therefore worth fifty per cent. a year to him for several years, invested in the very swamp which he before considered worthless, besides being a creation of so much productive wealth to him and to the country, as his aforesaid swamp has added to its annual ability to produce a crop.

Draining is another branch of investment to which a large amount of capital may be employed. If to a field yielding twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, or a corresponding quantity of other products, twenty dollars per acre be expended in draining it, so that it will yield thirty to forty bushels with the same cultivation as before, the value of the field is doubled in its profitable capacity for production. And thus with every department of the farm. If better constructed buildings add to the convenience and economy of labor within them, to a greater security and preservation of the crops and the grains, or the better care of the farm stock, so far are they fit objects for the investment of money in producing revenue, and equally well worthy the farmer's attention.

So also with the plantation of orchards, the improvement of farm stock, and the production of various things which but now and then attract the attention of the farmer, in the common way. In short, the farmer should seek no other object for the investment of his money, beyond the improvement of his estate for productive purposes, until he is assured such further improvement will cease to be advantageous. His thought and study, in gainful objects, should be confined to his own business, as the thought and study of those engaged in other pursuits is confined to theirs; and if he loves his employment, as he should do, he will find ample sources of investment akin to that of agriculture, which will furnish him abundant opportunities to employ all his spare time and means to advantage.

This is a fertile subject of discussion, which will call for future observation in the course of our editorial labors, and will be resumed as occasion may offer.

STATE FAIR POSTPONED.

THE premium list, circulars and posters, of the Fifth Annual State Fair, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, have been very generally circulated, announcing the Fair to commence on the 19th of September! Very extensive and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the convenience of visitors, and the grounds and every thing are in such a state

of forwardness as would have insured their completion in time. But, owing to the sudden outbreak of sickness at Newark, which may not be over by the 19th of September, the Executive Committee, under the circumstances, deem it advisable to *postpone* the Fair.

The public will please take notice that the Fair is accordingly postponed, to commence on *Tuesday, the 17th of October*. The only change will be as to *time*. The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and all the rules and regulations for conducting the fair, as already published in our circulars and handbills, will remain unaltered. The interval will be diligently improved, and the committee feel confident that they will be able to give additional interest to the great exposition of the industry to of the State, on the 17th of October.

R. W. MUSGRAVE,
JAMES. L. COX,
J. SULLIVAN,

Ex. Com. Ohio State Board of Ag.

Columbus, O., Aug. 31st, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

LEXINGTON, KY., CATTLE SHOW.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17, 1854.

I ARRIVED here yesterday from Lexington, where I attended the Kentucky Fair. The show-grounds were finely located on an eminence overlooking the city, about one mile distant; and the arrangements within the enclosure did great credit to the good sense and taste of the managers. The concourse in attendance was immense. The ladies of the city and surrounding country, were out in full force, evincing as much interest in the display of fineness, and the awards, as the male part of the crowd. They were neatly and tastefully attired, and presented such an array of beauty as I have never before witnessed in one assembly.

The first day, Tuesday, 12th inst., was devoted to fancy articles and agricultural implements, of which latter, very few samples were on the ground.

The second day, the world-renowned Short-horns of Kentucky, were on the ground in great numbers; and notwithstanding I was prepared to think highly of this far-famed stock, I was almost ready to exclaim with her majesty of the olden time, that the half had not been told. Being one of the judges on this day, I had an opportunity of examining critically (as far as my judgment extends) the fine animals competing for premiums. It was hard to select where all were fine; but I must notice particularly the bull *Chilton*, of the importation of 1853, belonging to Messrs. Warfield, Wasson & Co., and a yearling belonging to Mr. Bedford, of the Renwick stock. These animals obtained the first premium in their class. The cows and young stock were of a high order of merit. The young stock doing much credit to their breeders. The lot of two year old heifers were the most choice animals I had ever seen, not one but could lay claim to the highest order of excellence. One of the Renwick stock proved the victor, as was usual wherever they came in competition.

The third day was devoted to the horses, the display being very fine both in thorough-bred and horses for all work. The ladies, as before, appearing much interested in the awards.

The fourth day the jacks and mules were pre-

sented, the show was said to be very good. I was on the ground but a small portion of the day, as my time was limited. I availed myself of the offer of my kind host, Mr. Joseph Wasson, (whose hospitality, by the way, was meted out to me with a liberal hand during my stay in Lexington,) to take a drive about the adjoining country, during which we visited the farms of Messrs. W. & B. Warfield, where I had an opportunity of seeing their stock in undress, having seen a portion of it before, slicked up for the show. They looked equally as well in their grazing grounds as in the arena. I again here saw *Chilton*, and also the bull *Renwick*, the sire of a number of prize animals at the show. He is now eight years old, and one of the finest bulls I have ever seen. The farms of the Messrs. W. appear to be judiciously and profitably managed, and the owners to be of the true Kentucky stamp.

The whole country surrounding Lexington is beautiful and lovely beyond description. I passed Ashland, the late residence of Mr. Clay. The old mansion is levelled with the ground to arise again in a more beautiful and enlarged form. The farm is a most choice and lovely spot. I had many invitations from gentlemen in the neighborhood to visit their places, but being obliged to leave on Saturday morning, I was unable to accept. E. H. S.

ODE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL CELEBRATION.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Far back in the ages
The plow with wreaths was crowned,
The hands of kings and sages
Entwin'd the chaplet round;
Till men of spoil
Disdain'd the toil
By which the world was nourish'd,
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which their laurels flourish'd,
—Now the world her fault repairs,
The guilt that stains her story;
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That form'd her earliest glory.

The proud throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign;
And who shall lay
His pomp away;
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earn'd in deadly fray,
Shall fade and perish,
—Honor waits, o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

For the American Agriculturist.

IS CLOVER INJURIOUS TO HOGS?

Will you, or some of your correspondents, inform me whether or not young clover is injurious to hogs? I have lately heard it said to be, and in proof of it, was told of some instances in which several hogs had died immediately after being put on clover in spring. I should be glad to know more about it, *without trying it*, as I design next spring to turn my hogs on clover.

THOS. R. JAYNES, JR.

Accomac C. H., Va., Aug. 27, 1854.

SEED CORN.—Now is the time to select ears of corn for seed. Go into the fields and pluck off the earliest ears, and such as are well filled; and you will gain something by selecting from stalks that have two ears on them. It is important that you select in the field, and before all the ears are hard, for thus you will gain several days in the ripening next year.

We think it probable that a majority of our farmers neglect to select their seed ears till the time of bushing. But then they cannot determine certainly whether they take the earliest ears.

Corn is so important a crop, and so much of it is often lost by early frosts, that it is of much consequence to plant that which will ripen early. We cannot urge the planting of the small Canada corns in our latitude, for it is better to lose occasionally part of a large crop than to be always limited to a small one. We need not go north for seed ears, if we will take a little care at the right time, and select the ears which first come to maturity. Many farmers know the importance of taking for seed what ripens earliest, but they are apt to forget and neglect.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THESE machines are becoming of so much interest to the agricultural community, that we deem it proper to lay before our readers the number, description, and date of invention of a portion of them; for we have no idea the indefatigable chronicler has enumerated all the inventions of this machine, which were in use during the Roman Empire, and may have had its origin in ages previous among the Greeks, Egyptians, or their predecessors in civilization and the useful arts.

One thing we think highly probable, to wit., that the improvements hitherto made in these machines, have pretty much covered every one possible to me made; and we much doubt if those discovered many years ago, have not embraced nearly every thing that is valuable in such as have been since patented.

In the publications of the Patent Office, Bennett Woodcroft, brings before us at one glance, in a tabular form, no fewer than 69 examples of drawings of "the cutters of reaping-machines," illustrative of their modes of action; and since that date about 80 new patents have been taken out, in many of which alterations have been made in the cutting apparatus; and besides these, numbers are noticed, of which no drawings are given. The following table without the drawings will, with the observations which follow, give a general conception as to the progress of ideas, and the different channels in which they have run:

RECTILINEAR MOTION.		CIRCULAR MOTION.	
Advancing only, -	4	Continuous and advancing, -	31
Sidelong and advancing, -	2	Continuous and alternate, -	2
Reciprocating and advancing, -	25		
Cutters worked by hand, -		5	

Such is the state of things at the date in question; and our readers will perceive how nearly to be equally balanced, so to speak, are the above two classes under rectilinear and circular motion, there being 31 of the former and 33 of the latter.

The progress of ideas, however, is still more interesting; for up to the introduction of American machines, although reciprocating and rectilinear motion was invented in Bedfordshire, by Mr. Salmon, as early as 1807, the general pursuit appears to have been after circular; for we only find two examples of the former in this

country, viz., Ogle's in 1822, and Bell's in 1826; and three in America, viz., Manning, 1831; Hussey, 1833; and M'Cormick, 1834; while we have twenty-one of the latter, viz., Pitt, 1786; Boyce, 1799; from Walker's Philosophy, inventor unknown, one in 1799; Plucknett, 1805; Gladstone, 1806; Plucknett, 1807; Smith, 1811; Ken, 1811; Cumming, 1811; Dobbs, 1814; Smith, 1815 (two examples); Mann, 1820; Baily (United States,) 1822; Budding, 1830; Chandler (United States,) 1835; Springer, 1839; Duncan (United States,) 1840; Phillips, 1851; Gibson, 1846; and Whitworth in 1849 (two examples.)

Subsequently the tide of invention has run more strongly in favor of the reciprocating action of the knife, there being seventeen examples on this principle, viz., M'Cormick, 1850; Stacey, Dray, Ridley, Randell, M'Cormick, Poole, Crosskill, Dray, Fowler, Newton, Wray and Son, Harkes, Hussey, Johnson (two examples,) and Gompertz, all in 1852; and eleven on the circular, viz., Fairless, Winder, Beckford, Gosling, France, Mackay, and Trotter, in 1851; and Mason, Smith, Gompertz (two examples,) and Burch, in 1852.

Of American patents the following are noticed:—French and Hawkins, 1803; Adams, 1805; Comfort, 1811; Claiborne, 1811; Gailard, 1812; Baker, 1814; Bailey, 1822; Wadsworth, 1824; Cope and Hoopes, 1825; Eyck, 1825; Pleasants, 1827; Lane, 1828; Ingersoll, 1830; Manning, 1831; Heath, 1833; Anderson, 1833; Schreibly, 1833; Hussey, 1833; Jackson, 1834; M'Cormick, 1834; Ambler, 1834; Rundell, 1835; Sturdivant and Holmes, 1835; Chandler, 1835; Badlam, 1835; Ashmore and Peck, 1835; Wilson, 1835; Briggs and Carpenter, 1836; Allen, 1836; Moore and Hascall, 1836; Drummond, 1836; Greenleaf, 1836; Lewis, 1838; Wheeler, 1838; Brittain and Silnens, 1838; Trask and Aldrich, 1839; Lamb, 1840; Hinds, 1840; Churchill, 1841; Church, 1841; Cooch, 1841; Read, 1842; Brown and Crans, 1842; Reeder, 1843; Peck, 1844; Esterly, 1844; Ketchum, 1844; M'Cormick, 1845; West, 1845; Woodward, 1845; Ketchum, 1846; Darling, 1846; Foster, 1846; Owen, 1846; Wilson, 1846; Land, 1846; Cook, 1846; Foster, 1847; Church, Obert, Willoughby and Willoughby, 1847; Dunlap, 1847; Ketchum, 1847; Hussey, 1847; Butts and Church, 1847; M'Cormick, 1847; Pease, 1848; Boone, 1848; Goble and Stuart, 1848; Cushing, 1848; Barr, 1849; Haines, 1849; Fountain and Fountain, 1849; Hinton, 1849; Penivance, 1849; Platt, 1849; Mann and Mann, 1849; Manny, 1849; Forbush, 1849; Krauser, 1849; Adkins, 1850; Heath, 1850; Knowles and Benington, 1850; Pierson, 1850; Danford, 1850; Bowerman, 1850; Herndon, 1850; Hunt, 1850; Quincy, 1850; Baily Coates, 1850; Watson, 1850; Neely, 1851; Hurlbut, 1851; Watson, Sabine, and Watson, 1851; Allen, 1851; Stardt, 1851; Palmer and Williams, 1851; Jones, 1851; Seymour, 1851; Miller, 1851; and Manny, 1851.—Total, 99.

No description is given of a number of the first machines; so that the difference between first ideas there and here cannot be known; but Bailey's (1822) and Ingersoll's (1828) have cutters fixed on the periphery of a horizontal wheel, the latter 8 feet in diameter, forming a complete circular knife or scythe, similar to Plucknett's (1805) of this country. Revolving hooks and scythes appear to have been a common idea, even after Mr. Manning produced his reciprocating-knife, which has been so successful. He also proposed fixing lance-shaped cutters or blades on the periphery of a horizontal wheel, sharp only on one edge. Two other ideas are deserving of special notice, viz., to cut and thrash the grain at the same time, and to cut and bind it. As yet both are comparatively failures, but the object at issue is worthy of our transatlantic cousins. Our Australian colonies have produced a successful example, both reaping, threshing, and dressing at the same time. Many of the inventions, again, are

chiefly directed to the gathering of the corn into sheaves after it has been cut.

Of the above 69 illustrated examples on Mr. Woodcroft's table, nine are American, so that we have a grand total of 160 reaping machines produced by both countries up to 1851 and 1852, or about 200 up to this date; and, looking upon them as a whole, they certainly form an interesting combination of the mechanical powers to obtain a given result—the harvesting of corn.

The work of reaping embraces three things: the cutting of the corn, the gathering or disposal of it after it is cut, and the application of power to perform or overcome the resistance experienced in both these operations.

The cutting-apparatus of the whole is pretty faithfully exemplified by the 69 illustrations already noticed in a tabular form, showing the different modes of action and numbers embracing each; and even among these there are many parallel cases, only distinguishable by some comparatively unimportant alteration in the details, apparently more for the purpose of evading a previous patent than obtaining a really useful mechanical improvement, while many inventors have evidently been reducing the same ideas to practice unknown to each other. For example: Boyce and Walker, 1799; Plucknett, 1807; Chandler, U. S. A., 1835; Duncan, U. S. A., 1840; Beckford and Gosling, 1851, and Mason, 1852, differ so little from each other that they may be said to belong to one manufactory; while ditto may be said of Gompertz and Burch, 1852, they being only double, or composed of two horizontal wheels with hooks on their peripheries moving in opposite directions on the same shaft, instead of single or only one wheel; Whitworth, Fairless, France, Mackay, and Springer again may be called bastard examples of the same mechanical family. Of circular cutting-knives, similar to what Mr. Harkes exhibited at Lincoln, (No. 7 in the trial report,) we have no fewer than six illustrations, viz., Plucknett, 1805; Gladston, 1806; Smith and Kerr, 1811; Bailey, U. S. A., 1822, and Whitworth, 1849, almost identical, while Dobbs, 1814, and Scott, 1815, present similar knives, only with serrated edges; Scott's, 1815, and Gibson's, 1846, present a new feature, the cutting blade of the knife projecting beyond the periphery of a similar horizontal wheel to the last—the former serrated, the latter smooth; while we find Manning, 1831, and other American examples on the same principle, not illustrated. Mann's, 1820, belongs to the same class. Another class of ideas appear to have had for their object the cutting of corn by means of a series of small smooth cutting edged wheels, advancing horizontally with their peripheries a little past each other, so as to cut like scissors; each pair moving inward, as feeding rollers do. Of the 31 examples of continuous and advancing motion, 4 belong to this class, viz., Cummings, 1811; Phillips, 1841, '43, and '52; Winder, 1851; and Gompertz, 1852. Smith's, 1852, lanceolates the periphery of his small wheels. The remaining 3 examples—Pitt, 1786, Budding, 1830, and Trotter 1851—present new features each. The first is a drum, composed of a series of circular saws, which strip off the corn. It is, in short, circular motion given to the stripping apparatus of the old Roman machine. The second is a grass-mower, too well known to require further notice; and the third, we fear, displays more ingenuity than usefulness, being four pair of revolving shears, which clip the corn as they advance. Budding's and Ridley's Australian machines ought properly speaking to have formed an intermediate class between the circular and rectilinear motion, as they embrace both; but of this more when we come to the manufacture of machinery for reaping and threshing at the same time, for the fine climate of our southern colonies, now attracting so much attention.

Among the 25 reciprocating knives, there is also a great similarity—so much so, that there is little mechanically to distinguish many of them from each other. They may, however,

be grouped into four or five sub-classes: First, Salmon, 1807; Bell, 1826; Stacey, Ridley, and Harkes, 1852—five examples where the knife moves on a pin-like shears. Ogle's 1822 and McCormick's two examples of 1854 have a straight reciprocating knife; one of the latter being serrated, which in mechanics is merely a rougher edge; the smoothest edge appearing more serrated than it, under a powerful magnifier. It has, however, advantages in practice, from its remaining longer sharp, or in cutting order, which justly entitle it to a patent, and preference over a smoother edge, according to the present process of things; but at a great expense of power in the working. Next we have the American examples of Manning, 1831, Hussey, 1833, and McCormick, 1850—the latter a serrated edge—with fifteen other examples—two of which have double knives—Rundell, U. S. A., 1835, and Wray and Son, 1852, and two with hollow, or skeleton cutters, Randell and Hussey, 1852, similar to those exhibited at Lincoln by Mr. Dray, and one by Johnson, with curved projections. The knife of Forbash, U. S. A., 1849, called a "triangular hollow cutting tooth," appears to have been the first skeleton one used. The remaining example of the 25 is a species of shears, recommended by Gompertz, 1852, and of considerable ingenuity, but not much usefulness it is feared.

The two examples of "sidelong and advancing" motion have knives fixed on an endless chain; the one invented by Lillie in 1847, and the other by Exall, 1852. Of the American examples, not illustrated, there are of this kind, Ketchum, 1847, Platt, 1849, and Pierson 1850.

The four "advancing only" contains the old Roman knife, which cuts on the same principle as a weed hook; Gladstone's bean-cutter, a skeleton plow, with a serrated wing in place of mold-board, invented in 1826; Esterly, U. S. A., 1844, a straight edge, like a levelling-box, for cutting corn (?); and Blackie, 1851, a large triangular knife, worked like a snow-plow.

The five "cutters worked by hand," are the English hook, and scythe; Javanese hook or "ani"; Meares' large shears, on two wheels, invented in 1800; and Taylor's horizontal revolving hook, on a vertical shaft, driven by an auger handle, 1851.

Such is the cursory review of the "forms and movements of the cutters of reaping implements" proposed. First, we have the reaping-hook, coeval almost with our race, by which the corn is cut and gathered at the same operation. Second, the scythe, a very old implement also, by which the operations of cutting and gathering are performed separately. Next, the Roman lance-toothed comb, where the cutting, gathering, and harvesting are rudely performed at once. Then commences a series of improvements. Pitt, in 1786, giving a circular motion to the Roman knife; Boyce, in 1799, fixes hooks on the periphery of a horizontal wheel. In 1800 another old implement is brought to bear upon the harvest-field by Meares, viz., a pair of large shears, moved on two wheels, and having a gathering-bow fixed on the back of each blade. The shears are open, wheeled forward into the standing grain, when the handles, formed like those of a plow, are brought together, the shears cutting the grain, at the same time the bows on the back holding it fast. The operator then draws the machine back on its wheels, opens the handles, allowing the grain thus to drop in handfuls or small sheaves, as first ideas may have run, when the open shears are again pushed forward. In 1805 Plucknett brings out his circular scythe, by placing scythes on the circumference of a wheel, as Boyce had done hooks six years previously. In 1807 Salmon improves Meares' shears by driving a series of them by means of reciprocating action. Dobbs, in 1814, puts a serrated edge on Plucknett's circular scythe, while Scott in the following year places serrated blades on the horizontal wheel of his predecessors. Ogle, in 1822, invents his reciprocating knife, and mo-

tion being communicated by a horizontal working beam, moved alternately by cogs on the two wheels on which the machine is borne. In 1831, Manning (U. S. A.) places upon Ogle's knife Scott's projecting blades, having two smooth cutting edges, producing reciprocating action by means of a crank, as Salmon had done. In 1834, McCormick (U. S. A.) moves Ogle's knife in the same manner, and also serrates its straight edge, as Dobbs had done the circular of Plucknett. In 1850 he produces Scott's projecting blades on Ogle's straight reciprocating knife, now serrated, as Scott himself had done 35 years previously on the periphery of Boyce's horizontal wheel. Then follows a long list of minor alterations of projecting blades on Ogle's reciprocating knife, in order to improve its cutting edge and motion, with which our readers generally must be familiar; and lastly, Harkes' improvement on Plucknett's circular scythe at Lincoln.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE CORN CROP.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1854.

As the corn crop is now the great question, and the newspapers have so misled the public, that every farmer begins to think that there is no corn except in his immediate vicinity, I will give you the result of my observations after traveling over most of the Western States. I am forced to believe that, with the increased breadth of land planted, there will be a full average crop. Wisconsin and Iowa will have (in the increased breadth planted) 50 per cent. more than an average crop.

Illinois will have a full average crop—an excess in Northern Illinois, which will more than make up for the deficiency in Southern Illinois. Missouri does not raise any season much corn, but the portions of the State where they raise the most have fair crops, while, in other portions there is a falling off.

I should say the State would produce three-fourths of an average crop.

Indiana and Ohio have a full average over two-thirds of those States; the other one-third may average one-quarter short. Kentucky has in many sections an average crop, while in some counties there is not more than one half an average; but, I should think, taking the whole State, there would be two-thirds to three-fourths of an average crop.

Tennessee, the great corn State, it is now generally admitted, will have an average crop; while there is a large excess over any former year in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia.

The wheat and oat crops throughout the West, are much the largest ever grown, and the grain crops are much better!

I hear every where bad accounts of the potato crop, and also of most kinds of vegetables.

It is estimated that the number of hogs in the West is 25 per cent. over last year; and the question is, whether they will be all fattened. I have not yet seen any section of country where there was not corn enough to fatten all the hogs. Even in Kentucky, where there is the greatest scarcity of corn, I feel confident all the hogs large enough for killing the coming season, will be fattened—some, perhaps, that would have been kept over with a large corn crop. The census of Kentucky and Indiana shows a surplus over last year of 800,000 hogs; so that, as far as corn and hogs are concerned, no one need starve, and the alarm and panic that the newspapers and speculators have created have done much injury to the consumer.

I found every where a large quantity of old corn. It is estimated that on the banks of the Illinois river there is now a million and a quarter bushels of corn; and in the immediate vicinity, there not being room on the river, as much or more waiting a rise in the Illinois river; and the average price back from the river, is 20 to 25 cents per bushel. Agreeable to your request, I have given you my views on the state of the crops, etc., after a careful examination.—*Corr. of Jour. of Com.*

ANECDOTES OF POULTRY.

In the autumn of 1853 I had a small brood of Spanish Chickens. The mother hen left them when very young, and roosted with the other fowls. Thus deserted, a Cochín Cock took to them, brooding them under his wings with the greatest care, both by night and by day.

A BLACK HEN TURNED WHITE.—I had a black hen without a colored or white feather about her. She laid very well; sat twice during the summer, and brought up one lot of eleven chickens. She was kept up in the stall of a stable until the chickens were near three months old. She then began to lose her feathers, and when the new feathers came, half of them were perfectly white; her bill and feet, which had been dark-colored, became also white. She resumed laying, and brought up chickens. I then parted with her to a friend in the country, who now informs me that she has changed her coat, and is perfectly white. I cannot myself account for such a change, unless it was with being kept up so long with the chickens that she was deprived of procuring the proper food for coloring the feathers.—A. W. Z., in *Poultry Chronicle*.

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL.

DANIEL HALLIDAY, a mechanic in an obscure country village, Ellington, Connecticut, has done what the world of mechanics have sought for in vain for centuries. He has invented and put in successful operation a windmill with *self-furling sails*. The mill built by him has five feet wings, that is, the diameter of the wind wheel is ten feet, and it has been in operation for six months without a hand being touched to it to regulate the sails. It run fifteen days at one time without stopping day or night, and it has stood through some hard gales; the beauty of the improvement is, that it does stand still when the wind rages hardest, with the edge of the wings to the wind, and as it lulls, they gradually resume their position for a gentle breeze. It is so contrived that nothing but a squall of great severity falling upon it without a moment's warning can produce damage.

The mill mentioned has drawn water from a well twenty-eight feet deep, one hundred distance, and forced it into a small reservoir in the upper part of the barn, sufficient for all farm purposes, garden irrigation, and "lots to spare." The cost of such a mill will be \$50, and the pumps and pipes about \$25. It is elevated on a single oak post a foot square, the turn circle being supported by iron braces. The wings are made of one longitudinal iron bar, through which run small rods; upon these rods, narrow boards half an inch thick are fitted, holes being bored through from edge to edge, and screwed together by nuts on the ends of the rods. This makes strong light sails, but as will be seen fixtures not to be furled or clewed up; but they are thrown up edge to the wind by a very ingenious and simple arrangement of the machinery, which obviates the great objection to windmills for farm use; the necessity of constant supervision of the sails to suit the strength of the wind.

Wind is undoubtedly the cheapest power that a farmer can use, and, notwithstanding its inconstancy, if this improvement operates as well as it bids fair to in the single mill erected, it will be applied to many valuable uses. By windmills swamps may be drained and upland irrigated. What an advantage would be the latter in such a drouth as prevails now in many parts of the country, beside the great amount of fertilizing matter in water at all times. The windmill could be used too for all grinding of grain for farm use, driving the washing-machine and churn, pumping the water from the well or spring—often one of the hardest kinds of labor about the house. Liquid manure, and the solid excrement made of liquid, could be sent a field through leading pipes by the same power.

We earnestly hope for the success of this improvement—that it will not only be an ornamental but a thing of usefulness to many American farmers.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

OYSTER-SHELL LIME.

WHILE spending a few hours on Staten Island lately, we saw a simple and efficient mode of making oyster-shell lime, which we record for the benefit of such of our readers as have the opportunity to put it in practice.

Mr. Dunning (for it is upon this gentleman's place the thing is done) builds up with rough stone walls, a circular kiln about five feet in diameter—just as you would stone up a well. A spot is selected on a side hill, where the slope of the ground is such that with a slight excavation the base of the kiln is exposed on the lower side. Here a small opening—a rude archway of 18 or 20 inches wide and a little more in height—is left as a sort of furnace—to be filled with faggots, brush, and stumps of trees, and like rubbish, to be had on most every country place—over this furnace a few bars of iron are built into the wall, to hold up the first layer of oyster-shells.

In filling the kiln, a layer of oyster-shells and a thin layer or sprinkling of the screenings of anthracite coal are put alternately till the kiln is filled to the top—making in all a depth of some 4 to 6 feet. The fire is lighted among the faggots and rough wood below, and gradually spreads through the whole kiln, burning the oyster-shells into excellent lime. When we say that oyster-shells make the purest and best lime for all horticultural purposes, and especially for fruit trees, and in most of our Atlantic towns they are wholly wasted, and though so easily burned in this way in these simple kilns, (which once made will last for a dozen years,) we think we offer a hint, which many subscribers will lose no time in profiting by.—*Horticulturist*.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

WHAT the schoolmaster is to the child, so is science to Agriculture, and those know it best, and profit most from it, who give it most of their attention. In the language of Judge Cheever, it has taught us the elements constituting a fertile soil, and those of a barren one. It has taught us the elements found in all the fertilizing agents of manures within our reach, whether of mineral, vegetable or animal formation. Hence we are shown what admixtures of soil to make to supply with one the deficiencies of the other. It has taught us what manures to apply to sterility to produce fertility. It has taught us the elements constituting the plants of our agricultural crops. Hence we may determine what crop we may expect most successfully to place upon any given soil, and what manures are best suited to its growth. Science has also taught us the elements constituting the different parts of our domestic animals, from which useful suggestions are obtained for feeding them according to the end to be attained. For instance it is found that our Indian corn contains elements calculated to fatten the animal, but not those that strengthen the muscles so much as those found in our oats. The one, therefore, should be fed for one purpose, and the other for another. This principle has been tested in practice through the agency of the State Agricultural Societies. A pair of oxen of about equal weight and equal vigor, were put at hard work, and one fed upon corn and the other upon oats, of equal weight, daily, for two or three months, and each with a full supply of hay. It was found that the one fed on oats soon got the mastery at the draught over his mate, and maintained it so long as he was so fed. The feed was then reversed for the same length of time. The corn-fed ox when put upon oats immediately recovered his power, and obtained the mastery over his late superior, and maintained it to the end. Science and ex-

periment have here established a fact of vast importance to the farmer in feeding their laboring animals. Still, with hundreds of such experiments and such results before us, there are thousands of farmers who yet regard agricultural science as a humbug.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

VALUABLE STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURE.—It is, I believe, authentic, (coming from one of the oldest, best and most respectable farmers in Delaware, and one whose word can be relied on,) that the first Timothy and Clover seed sown in the United States was sown in Delaware, on the banks of the Brandywine, in the year 1790, and that in the year 1775 a field of some 20 acres was sown in Garlice for hay and pasture, the seed being brought from Germany and sold in this country for \$17 per bushel, and that all grass hay made (at that date) was from a natural blue or green grass grown on the marshes or upland meadows which were fertilized by irrigation. Also a lot of marsh was bought, at that early date, for which was paid \$150 per acre, the same lot was sold a short time ago for \$40 per acre.

The butchers of that date would not buy a bullock that was not fed on marshes, so great was the prejudice of artificial feeding.—*Delaware County Republican*.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—As the potato crop is even more than usually unpromising this season, the question of a substitute for this invaluable article of daily food becomes of the greatest interest. We observed a paragraph in the newspaper a short time since, proposing the use of the beet. Being lovers of that nutritious and healthy root, we have tried the experiment, and with every prospect of success. Perhaps we are not so fond of potatoes as many who seem to think them indispensable; but to our taste the beet will afford all the gratification, while it furnishes equal nutriment with the potato. The experiment to which we refer is the baking of the beet in the same manner as many people bake their potatoes, in the peel—a mode of cooking which we never knew adopted with the beet and which we very confidently recommend.—*Providence Post*.

MULE TRADE OF BOURBON COUNTY, KY.—Bourbon County, Kentucky, is famous for raising mules. This trade commenced about thirty years ago; since then there has been a steady increase: In 1843, according to the Assessor's Books, there were in the County 1,932 mules, valued at \$41,343, or an average of \$21 31, per head. In 1854, 7,436 valued at \$562,800, or \$75 70 per head. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and sales are readily made. Few are kept on the Kentucky farms for use. The principal markets are the Southern States, where they are used on cotton and sugar plantations. In Virginia they are used on the farm and road. Baltimore furnishes a large market for the smaller animals, where they are shipped to the West Indies, to pack coffee from the mountain plantations. One dealer in Baltimore, purchases annually 1000; and another in Richmond, Va., about double that number, one farmer in Bourbon county sells him every year between 500 and 800. We gather these facts from the Citizen, published at Paris, Ky.—*Ohio Farmer*.

LARGE EGGS.—Mr. D. T. King, of Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., has sent us a hen's egg that measures 6 3-4 inches by 8 1/2 inches in circumference—weight, 4 1/2 oz. Mr. King writes: "Doubtless the hen was anticipating the end of the world, being laid at the time of the great eclipse of the sun, on the 26th of May, and was endeavoring to fulfill the scripture injunction, what one has to do to do with all his might." We thought that we had three pretty large eggs, but we own beat by a very little. Ours measure, an average of 7 3-4 by 6 1/2, and all laid by one hen.—*Northern Farmer*.

For the American Agriculturist.

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.

I ENTERTAIN the idea of attempting to raise chickens by some artificial process, and as I have understood that the business was successfully carried on in portions of our country, I would be obliged to you if you would give me some information on the subject. Perhaps a statement in your valuable paper would be acceptable to your numerous readers, embracing the following:

1st. General arrangement and size of a Hatching for turning out 200 or 300 chickens.

2d. What degree of heat should be employed, and whether hot air, or steam, &c., or by warm water?

3d. Will eggs brought from a distance hatch well?

4th. The kind of food most suitable, together with any other information relative to the conduct of the business.

GEO. D. PLEASANTS.

*Henrico Co., Va., Aug. 30, 1854.***THE EGYPTIAN GOOSE.**

AMONG the truly ornamental, the Egyptian goose stands first. They are a part of the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, a favorite article of food for the priests, and their eggs are considered of delicious flavor. They are hardy, and easy to raise; laying seldom over seven eggs at one time. They are very pugnacious over their nest and young, and woe be to the intruder. Three broods can be brought off in one season, by setting their first and second laying of eggs under a hen.

The plumage of the Egyptian Goose is most beautiful; the base of the bill, and the space surrounding the eyes, is a chestnut brown; cheeks, crown, chin and throat, yellowish white. The neck is yellowish brown, paler on the forepart, and on the back reddish brown; the upper part of the back, the breast, and flanks, pale yellowish brown, minutely waved with a darker tint; center of the breast and belly nearly white, with a dark patch (a horse-shoe) of chestnut brown, where these parts may be said to join, vent and under tail coverts buff orange; the lower back, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, black, wings as far as the greater coverts, pure white, the latter having a deep, black bar near their tip; the scapulars or wing feather and tertials, chestnut red, with greyish brown color on the inner webs; secondaries, black at the tips, and with the outer webs, a brilliant, varying green.

They are a rare bird, hard to be obtained, but when obtained, easily kept. Their weight is about twelve pounds the pair. They stand high on the legs, which are of a pink color.

JOHN GILES.

THE "GONE GOOSE."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In April, 1852, an attack was made on my poultry-yard by dogs, and much of my best stock killed—including Bremen and wild geese, various kinds of wild ducks, prairie hens, &c. This disaster was mentioned in your paper about the time it occurred. In looking over my geese which had escaped the slaughter, I missed a favorite, one of a lot imported by me from Bremen, in 1821. For twenty-nine years she had bred regularly on my place, having laid from twelve to sixteen eggs each year. As she was not to be found after the attack, I feared the dogs had carried her off.—There was, however, a chance that she had been sent by mistake to some one who had purchased geese of me, and I did not fail to make diligent inquiry for her. After more than two years of unavailing search, I have lately had the good fortune to find her, alive and well, and she is now in my yard. She was readily identified by her peculiar looks, and especially by a hole in the outside web of her right foot, which

I made on the 26th of June, 1826. It is about thirty-three years since this goose was imported (how old she was at the time I cannot tell,) but her prolific powers are unimpaired. She laid seventeen eggs and reared a fine brood of goslings this season. One of the goslings was killed in July and weighed thirteen pounds.

SAMUEL JAKUES.

Ten Hills Farm, near Boston, Sept. 1st, 1854.

We have seen the old goose, and four of her last brood, fine large birds, equal to any of the famous Bremen or Embden breed we ever saw.—*Boston Cultivator.*

For the American Agriculturist.

ASPARAGUS AND COW PEAS.

SODUS, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I SEND you a statement of my experiment with the Cow and Asparagus Peas, which you were so kind as to send me last Spring. I planted about the 1st of June. The Asparagus Peas were badly eaten by the bugs, so that but five of them vegetated. They grew finely during the hot dry weather, and produced an abundant crop. The pods were from one to two feet in length—many of them twenty inches. I gathered the first ripe seed from them the middle of August, and they have continued to ripen and grow ever since. There is no difficulty in raising them successfully here.

The Cow Peas all came up and grew finely. They seemed to revel in the drouth. They were planted at the same time as the Asparagus, but ripened the first seed about two weeks later. The last of August, they were growing and bearing, seemingly as fresh as earlier in the season. They are great yielders. There were ripe pods, green ones, and flowers at the same time. I shall obtain seed enough to make other experiments on a larger scale next season. I have not tried their cooking properties, because I had so few, and wished to increase them as rapidly as possible.

S. A. COLLINS.

We cultivated the Cow Pea in our own garden with success last year. It is a southern product, and looks very much like our garden beans. There are a great many varieties of them, and at the South they grow with great luxuriance.

NARROW SQUASH.

THIS delicious vegetable is grown in great abundance on the fertile fields of Marblehead. While the crops in other places are cut off by the bug on the leaf, or the Maggot at the root, there it would seem, the plants find no obstacle in the way of going ahead.

Perhaps it may interest some to know how this is brought about. As I passed the field of Mr. Hathaway, situate on the right-hand side of the road as you go from Lynn to Marblehead, I saw more than two acres covered with squashes, as luxuriant as though no drouth had prevailed. On inquiry of the proprietor, I learned that the sod was turned in the spring, and pulverized with a fair coating of compost thereon, and the seeds were planted in hills eight feet apart, leaving three plants in a hill. Now the ground is covered with an abundance of squashes, varying in size from three to ten pounds each, estimated to exceed ten tons to the acre, commanding in the market \$35 a ton—amounting to \$300 an acre. This was not the only field that I saw; others of like character are to be seen. On the ground of Mr. Washburn, Mr. Mason, Mr. Howe, Mr. Stone and Mr. Brower, and others in the neighborhood—though not so abundant. Whether those crops are brought about by a peculiarity in the soil—or in the manure applied, or in the vigilance with which they are tended—there they are to be seen by any one who will look at them.—P., in *New-England Farmer*.

THE Ohio State Fair has been postponed till the 17th of October.

CURRENT TREES.

HAVING noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done. In the spring of 1831 my father commenced a garden, and among other things set cuttings for currant bushes. I determined to experiment on one of those cuttings; and as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches long, and during the summer the sprout from this grew ten inches.

The next spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up to the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limbs two feet from the ground. It branched well and became a handsome little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit, it was more productive than any other bush in the garden and the fruit larger.

It was less infested with spiders and other insects; hens could not pick off the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from the roots, and was an ornament instead of a blemish. Now I would propose that currant cuttings be set in rows about four or five feet apart each way, (let them be long and straight ones,) and trained into trees.—*Michigan Farmer*.

TOMATOES.—We were recently in a garden in this city where were some twenty or thirty tomato vines—all but two had been trained up to lattice-work, some standing in the garden without any other support and some standing near a fence. The branches had been so carefully tied up, that scarcely one had been allowed to reach the ground, the vines growing some six or seven feet high when their tops had been cut off and trimmed. The fruit on these vines was abundant, though not very large, and in nearly every instance it was fair and smooth as an apple. The two vines which had been allowed to have their own way, kept pretty close to the ground, and were as crooked as they well could be, but the fruit on them was nearly, if not quite, twice the average size of the fruit on the vines which had been trained, and the largest tomato lay on the ground, almost entirely excluded from light and air. While the fruit on the vines which had been trained was smooth, that on these was pretty much the shape of the vines—very crooked and ill shapen.—*Hartford Courant*.

HOW TO GET THE REAL FLAVOR OF COFFEE.—In Knighten's "Foreign Life in Ceylon," are the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience:

The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee berry, is gradually dissipated after roasting, and of course still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full flavor in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the roasting pan to the mill and thence to the coffee-pot, and again after having been made, should be mixed when almost at boiling heat, with the hot milk. It must be very bad coffee indeed, which, if these precautions be taken, will not afford an agreeable and exhilarating drink.

CATCHING FLIES.—The *Prairie Farmer* tells how they catch flies in England. It is done by "fly papers," and the process is called "fly-torture," on account of the manner in which the insects have their feet fastened in the "stocks." The article used is rosin and sweet oil mixed, and spread over the surface of a newspaper, then slightly sprinkled with sugar dust. The moment the fly puts down his foot he is fast. They are thus caught with great rapidity. The "torture" appears to consist in a want of liberty to go where they please.

ROBERT HALL said of family prayers, It serves as an edge and border to preserve the web of life from unraveling.

Horticultural Department.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN,
N. Y.—FALL EXHIBITION.

THE announcement in our last issue, of the opening of this exhibition, was not full enough to convey an idea of the extent of the arrangements made by this promising Society, to create and insure a taste for the too much neglected science of horticulture, in the vicinity of the largest and most influential city of the Union. What New-York cannot do for herself, the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn may do when united, and there can be no doubt but that, by judicious management, many years will not elapse before the reproach hitherto so justly thrown out upon us, that we neglect this softening and civilizing source of enjoyment, may be wiped off.

The Brooklyn Society, not yet twelve months established, has had its third exhibition on an extensive scale. If the liberal support of the citizens, whose refinement and intelligence should induce the Society to depend upon their patronage in so laudable an enterprise, do not come forward in numbers sufficient to place it beyond embarrassment, the fault is with them. The Society has done its duty. In addition to the objects of interest produced and displayed by the members and gardeners of the neighborhood, arrangements had been made to bring from other localities, many novelties of interest and attraction. CALEB COPE, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose interest in the science has not been surpassed by any American amateur, furnished a plant, with leaves and flowers, of the *Victoria Regia*, and *Nelumbium Speciosum*, which latter has not been before exhibited in this State. It is a very beautiful aquatic plant, with *peltate* leaves and large pink flowers, resembling in size and form, a large Tree Peony flower. It was grown in the open air, in a pond in his garden, but it does not mature its seeds. The leaves of the *Victoria Lily* were in perfect condition. The flower was beyond its most attractive stage, as it had been in perfection one day before the opening of the exhibition. A choice and rare collection of Exotic Ferns were contributed with the greatest kindness by JAMES DUNDAS, Esq., of Philadelphia, and were forwarded promptly, with the Lily, and other objects, by the special favor of Wm. H. GATZMER, Esq., Superintendent of Camden and Amboy railroad.

Perhaps the next most attractive item was a miniature garden, or model landscape, laid out by H. A. GRAEF, of Brooklyn. It represented an entire villa, with its lawn, gravel walk, shrubbery, and flower beds, planted judiciously, with neat little herbaceous and other plants, the whole presenting an entire and completely arranged country villa. We cannot enumerate the plants which were to be seen growing in this model garden, or attempt to describe it as it appeared to the pleased visitors. The lawns were formed of velvety moss, and the trees were imitated by *dendroid* mosses, *Lycopodiums*, and other such dwarf vegetables. The bouquets and baskets were very choice and neatly arranged. The plants were of greater novelty and merit, and perhaps of more value pecuniarily than any collection we have seen brought out for some time. The principal contributors

were J. H. PRENTICE's gardener, MARTIN COLLOPY, whose table was furnished with many very rare exotics. A very fine tea-plant was much admired, being very healthy and robust. *Pitcairnia punicea* was a very rare and choice plant, also a very curious climbing plant, called *Dictyanthus pavonica*, with peculiarly formed dusky-colored flowers, which belongs to the *Asclepias* tribe. His plant of *Cissus discolor*, now for the second time exhibited, attracted general attention, and obtained the first premium.

L. MENAND's collection was, as usual, select and valuable. A standard *Heliotrope*, grown to a height of three feet with spreading head, was the most skilfully cultivated plant in the room. His heaths, ferns, and orchids were much admired. A pretty air plant, called *catasetum globbiflorum*, was exhibited from the city conservatory of Mrs. HOLBROOK, Union Place, gardener, DAVID SCOTT. It has a peculiarly formed flower, and was attached to a small block of wood, on which it appears to grow and bloom luxuriantly.

The display of variegated exotic plants deposited by J. E. RAUCH, of Brooklyn, was a very important feature, and evidenced great skill in plant culture. These are very properly styled *leaf* plants by German gardeners, their beauty being commonly centered in their foliage.

A. P. CUMMINGS, Esq., of Williamsburg, gardener to MATHIAS COLEMAN, exhibited for display, a collection of large, choice hot, and greenhouse plants.

But the most important part of the affair was the fruit department. A more extensive assortment of perfect exotic grapes, we have not seen at any previous exhibition. We may on a future occasion take pains to particularize the various contributions in this branch of the exhibition.

A small bunch of very well colored grapes, we ascertained by a card, to be the *Graham* grape of Philadelphia, a seedling from the Bland and Isabella, but of finer flavor and better quality than either of these. It is named after the person who raised it, Mr. Graham, gardener to the Guardians of the Poor, Blackley Alms-House. He has held that responsible position for many years, and produced several novelties.

The fruits from Massachusetts we cannot now attempt to particularize. A splendid assortment of thirty-five varieties of pears were presented by A. J. S. DEGRAUW, by the favor of W. E. French, Esq., of Boston, also twenty varieties of apples. The other contributors were Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., who had some splendid specimens. B. V. French, of Braintree, Mass., Messrs. Hovey & Co., and N. Stetson, Esq., had some very choice fruit, also the Messrs. Burr, of Hingham. George Hamlyn obtained the premiums for the best display of fruit. Annexed is the list of premiums awarded by the judges.

GRAPES.

1st Prem., 6 bunches, H. H. Grapes, to Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, Esq., Bay Ridge, L. I.,	\$6 00
Second do. to David Hunter, gardener to R. Rennie, Esq., Lodi, N. J.,	4 00
First 3 bunches, H. H. Grapes, to R. Morrison, gardener to R. M. Blackwell, Esq.,	3 00
Second do., to Chas. Ingram, gardener to M. Morgan, Staten Island,	2 00
First 2 bunches white grapes to R. Morrison,	3 00

First 6 bunches Isabella grapes to Maurice Quinlan, gardener to Judge King, Brooklyn, L. I.,	3 00
Second 6 do., to Martin Collopy, gardener to J. H. Prentice, Esq., Brooklyn,	
First best 6 bunches Catawba, to the same,	3 00

PEARS.

Best display of Pears to Hovey & Co.,	7 00
Best 6 varieties do., to N. Stetson, Esq., Bridgewater, Mass.,	3 00
Second best do., Hovey & Co., Boston,	2 00
Best dish of Pears, N. Stetson, Esq.,	1 00

PEACHES.

Best dish of Peaches, N. Stetson, Esq.,	2 00
Second best dish of Peaches M. Collopy,	1 00

QUINCES.

Best 12 Quinces, D. Murphy, gardener to J. T. Stranahan, Esq.,	2 00
Best dish of Figs, James Brown, gardener to F. A. Griffin, Esq.,	

MELONS.

First 2 watermelons to Chas. Ingram,	2 00
Second do., H. Tanner,	
Best 3 muskmelons to H. Tanner,	2 00
Second do., do., to R. Morrison,	1 00
Best general display of fruit to Geo. Hamlyn,	

PLANTS IN POTS.

Best display to M. Collopy,	8 00
Second do., to L. Menand, Albany,	5 00
Best 3 specimens to L. Menand,	3 00
Best single specimen to M. Collopy, (for <i>cissus discolor</i>),	
Best 4 fuschias to W. Poynter,	3 00
Best 3 achimenes to Chas. Ingram,	2 00
Best 2 specimens of orchids to L. Menand,	3 00
Best collection of ferns to L. Menand,	2 00
Special Premium for display of plants to J. E. Rauch, Brooklyn,	3 00
Best display of roses (cut) to Wm. A. Burgess,	3 00
Second do., J. E. Rauch,	2 00
Best 12 roses to G. Marc,	2 00
Second best do., to James Weir,	1 00

DAHLIAS.

Best display, Hovey & Co.,	5 00
Best 12 self-colored do., to Jas. Weir,	3 00
Second do., do., to E. Zepplin,	2 00
Best 12 fancy do., to Jas. Weir,	3 00
Second best do., to E. Zepplin,	2 00
Special premium 4 seedling dahlias to L. Menand,	

CUT FLOWERS.

Best general display, to Jas. Weir,	4 00
Best pair hand bouquets, to W. & J. Park, Brooklyn,	3 00
Second best, R. Reid,	2 00
Best parlor bouquet, to Jas. Weir,	3 00
Second best parlor bouquet, to Wm. Cranstons, gardener to J. E. Stevens, Esq., Hoboken, N. J.,	2 00
Best basket of flowers, W. & J. Park,	3 00
Second best basket, W. Poynter,	2 00
Best basket of wild flowers, H. Tanner,	3 00
Best ornamental design, H. A. Graef,	5 00

VEGETABLES.

Best collection potatoes, C. Ingram,	3 00
Best dish potatoes, H. Tanner,	1 00
Best 6 blood beets, C. Ingram,	1 00
Best 12 carrots, R. Morrison,	1 00
Best 6 parsnips,	1 00
Best 12 salsafy, H. Tanner,	1 00
Best 12 turnips, R. Morrison,	1 00
Best 2 egg plants, C. Ingram,	1 00
Best half peck tomatoes, J. Weir,	1 00
Best half peck Lima beans, C. Ingram,	1 00
Best 3 heads Savoy cabbage, R. Morrison,	1 00
Best 3 heads white cabbage, H. Tanner,	1 00
Best 6 heads celery, R. Morrison,	2 00
Second best do., H. Tanner,	1 00
Largest and best display of vegetables, H. Tanner,	5 00
Best 12 white onions, H. Tanner,	1 00
Special premiums for roses in pots, Geo. Ingram, Greenwood,	3 00

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, September 27, 1854.

TALK ABOUT NEW-YORK CITY, AND THE
GREAT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

WITH A MAP OF THE CITY.

Minute Directions to Strangers as to Points of Arrival—Conveyances in the City, with regular fares—Omnibusses—City Rail-Roads—Carriages—Baggage Expresses—How to get to the Show Grounds—European, and other Hotels—Boarding-Houses—How to visit the Crystal Palace, Greenwood Cemetery, Navy Yard, &c., &c.

On the opposite page we have given a condensed map of the business portion of New-York City. A study of this would be interesting at any time, for there are more people on the small plot represented by this map, than there are in each of half of the smaller States in the Union. Indeed, leave out the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina and Illinois, and there is no state to compete, as to the number of inhabitants, with this little plot of ground two by four miles. But we give this map, and a few directions, now chiefly with reference to the great Agricultural Show, which commences here on Tuesday next, (Oct. 3.) In a former number (vol. XII, page 218,) we gave some directions to "Green visitors in New-York," and to save repetition we advise those who are "green" to turn back and read them before coming to the Show.

In New-York most of the streets have their names posted upon each corner, so that a stranger need be in no fear of losing the name of the street; for he is generally in sight of a guide-board. Now by taking a map in his hand he can trace out his course to almost any point he may desire.

Before describing the map, we wish every reader to mark particularly the reference spaces or squares. Across the map from left to right are spaces divided off by horizontal lines. These spaces are numbered with figures 1, 2, 3, &c., or 1*, 2*, 3*, &c. There are other divisions extending from the top to the bottom of the map. These are marked with the letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, &c. Now it is easy to point out any place on the map by simply giving the figure for the cross divisions, and the letter for the perpendicular divisions. Thus 5.E, points out the square where the 5th division or row of squares crosses the E division. Looking for 5.E, you will find Washington Square marked on the map. In the square 10.C, you will see the word "PARK" written. 3*.H, points out the Crystal Palace; 12.D, the location of the *American Agriculturist* office; 13.A, the Battery, &c. In another place we give an alphabetical list of some of the principal points of interest, including hotels, &c.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.—New-York is situated on an island about 14 miles long, formed by the Hudson river on the west, the East river (an extension of Long Island Sound) on the east, and the Harlem river on the north. About 4½ miles in length of the South-

ern part of the island are represented on the map. As will be seen, the Hudson and East rivers run together at the Southern extremity, forming the New-York Bay, which reaches out to the ocean at Sandy Hook, some 20 miles from the Battery or lower end of the city. The northern half of the island is narrow, somewhat hilly, and in several places is covered with rocks and trees. From the line of squares marked 3* to the Battery, (13.A,) there is a dense mass of buildings, broken only by streets and an occasional public square, or a vacant lot. The arrow upon the left of the map (in 2.A) points to the north, and will show the direction of the streets. It will be seen that Broadway runs nearly from southwest to northeast, between the Battery and Fourth street, which is a distance of 2½ miles.

POINTS OF ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.—Those coming by the Camden and Amboy, and by the New-Jersey Central railroads, land at the piers just west of the Battery, 13.A.

Those from the New-Jersey, the Morristown, and the Patterson railroads, land near the foot of Courtlandt street, 11.A.

Those coming by the Hudson River boats, land at different points in 11.A, 10.A, and 9.A.

Those from the Erie railroad, land at the foot of Duane street, 9.A.

Those by the Hudson River railroad leave the cars in Chamber street, near the southeast corner of the square 9.B. They can also leave the cars at the corner of 31st street and 11th avenue in 3*.C.

Those coming by the Harlem railroad, leave the cars at the northeast corner of the Park, 10.D, or at 27th street in the 4th avenue, 1.H. They can also leave at several points between. During the Show, passengers by the Harlem road can leave the cars at 66th street, within a few feet of the Show Grounds.

Those coming by the New-York and New-Haven railroad, leave the cars at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, 8.D. They can also leave at 82d street in 4th avenue, in the lower right-hand corner of 1*.H.

Those coming by the New-Haven or Connecticut river steamboats, land at the foot of Peck Slip, 12.E. The 2d avenue railroad will take them from this point to 66th street, within one square of the Show Grounds.

Those coming by the Long Island railroad, leave the cars in Brooklyn, at the ferry, which takes them over to the east side of the Battery, about the center of 14.B.

Passengers by steamboat from Norwich, Stonington, and Fall River, are landed on the west side of the city, in 12.A.

We have given the landing places of passengers from the routes from a distance. There are a large number of local steamboats, but those coming by these are generally acquainted with the city.

With the above directions, and by referring to the guide upon the margin of the map, strangers can usually find their way to any part of the city. We will, however, describe some of the

BAGGAGE EXPRESSES.—On most of the railroads a baggage express agent passes through the cars before they reach the city, and takes the baggage checks from such passengers as desire. If you give him your check he will deliver your baggage any where in the city, charg-

ing 25 cents for each trunk or bundle. After giving him your check you need take no further trouble about your baggage, but to look for it in the course of an hour or so at the place you have directed it to be sent. None but reliable men are admitted upon the cars on this business.

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE WITHIN THE CITY.—There are two principal starting points from which a person can take a public conveyance to almost any part of the city. These are the South Ferry just east of the Battery, 14.B, and the lower end of the Park, 11.C.

OMNIBUSSES.—From the South Ferry, lines of omnibusses start up Broadway, Bowery, and the different Avenues, (which are wide, straight streets, running in a north and south direction through the entire upper part of the city. They begin with 1st Avenue near the east side, and number to the west, where we see the Tenth Avenue beginning in 2.B.) The route of each omnibus is plainly written upon the outside. The fare is six cents for any distance, long or short, within the city, to be paid to the driver before leaving the omnibus. Two or three lines charge less than six cents; these have the rates, 3 or 4 cents, put upon a card always plainly to be seen. The omnibusses take up and set down passengers at any point on their route, which they never leave. There are several lines of omnibusses starting from Fulton Ferry, 12.D, and from other points.

CARRIAGES OTHER THAN OMNIBUSSES.—At every landing place there are always a number of carriages, which will take you to any point in the city. The charge on these fixed by law is, for one passenger, one mile or less, 50 cents; for two passengers 75c., and 37½ for each additional passenger. For more than one mile and less than two, the charge is 75c. for one passenger, and 37½c. for each additional person. Each passenger is entitled to carry one trunk or valise, and the charge is 6c. for each additional piece. It is usually better to arrange the price before entering one of these carriages.

CITY RAILROADS.—There are five railroads running north and south through the city. The cars are drawn by horses, and they take and leave passengers any where on their route. The fare in these cars is five cents for any distance within the city.

2d Avenue Railroad.—This commences at Peck Slip, 12.E; (at the line marked in the map E, R, S, B) and extends through Pearl and Chatham streets, through the Bowery to Grand street, (in upper part of 9.F.) thence a short distance east through Grand street to Allen street, up Allen and 1st Avenue to 20th street, then into 2d Avenue and up 2d Avenue to Yorkville, about 86th street. These cars pass within one block of the Show Grounds, on 66th street.

3d Avenue Railroad.—This extends from the lower end of the Park, 11.C, through Chatham street, up Bowery, into 3d Avenue, at 6.F, and up this avenue to 86th street. These cars pass along the east side of the Show Grounds.

4th Avenue Railroad.—This also begins at the lower end of the Park, 11.C, and extends up center street to Broome, 8.E, through Broome into Bowery, up Bowery to Union Square or Place, 3.G, and thence up 4th Avenue to 27th street, in 1.H. The horse cars do not go farther

Office of the
Agriculturist, 12.D
New Bible House, 5.G
Am. Institute, (Farm-
er's Club,) 9.D
Battery, 13.A
Castle Garden, 13.A
City Hall, 10.C
Columbia Col., 10.B
CRYSTAL PALACE, 3*H
Custom House, 12.B
Deaf and Dumb
Institute, 4*J
Distributing Reser-
voir, 3*H
Free Academy, 2.H

HAMILTON SQUARE &
SHOW GROUNDS, 5*L

Hospital, 9.C

HOTELS.

Astor House, 11.C
Atlantic Hotel, 13.A
Battery Hotel, 13.A
Bond St. House, 6.E
Howard's Hotel, 11.B
Irving House, 10.C
Judson's Hotel, 12.B
Merchants' Hotel, 11.B
Metropolitan, 6.E
New-York Hotel, 5.F
Prescott, 7.E
St. Nicholas, 7.E
U. S. Hotel, 12.D
Western Hotel, 11.B

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Savery's, 11.C
Mercer's, 11.C
Taylor's Interna-
tional, 9.D
Dey Street, 11.B
Lovejoy's, 11.C
French's, 11.C
Tammany, 11.C
Girard, 9.B
Brevoort, 4.E
Delmonico's, 13.A
Florence, 9.D
Eagle, (Lodging,) 11.D

MARKETS FOR ANI-
MALS.

Allerton's, 8*J
Browning's and
O'Brien's, 6.G
Chamberlin's, 10.B

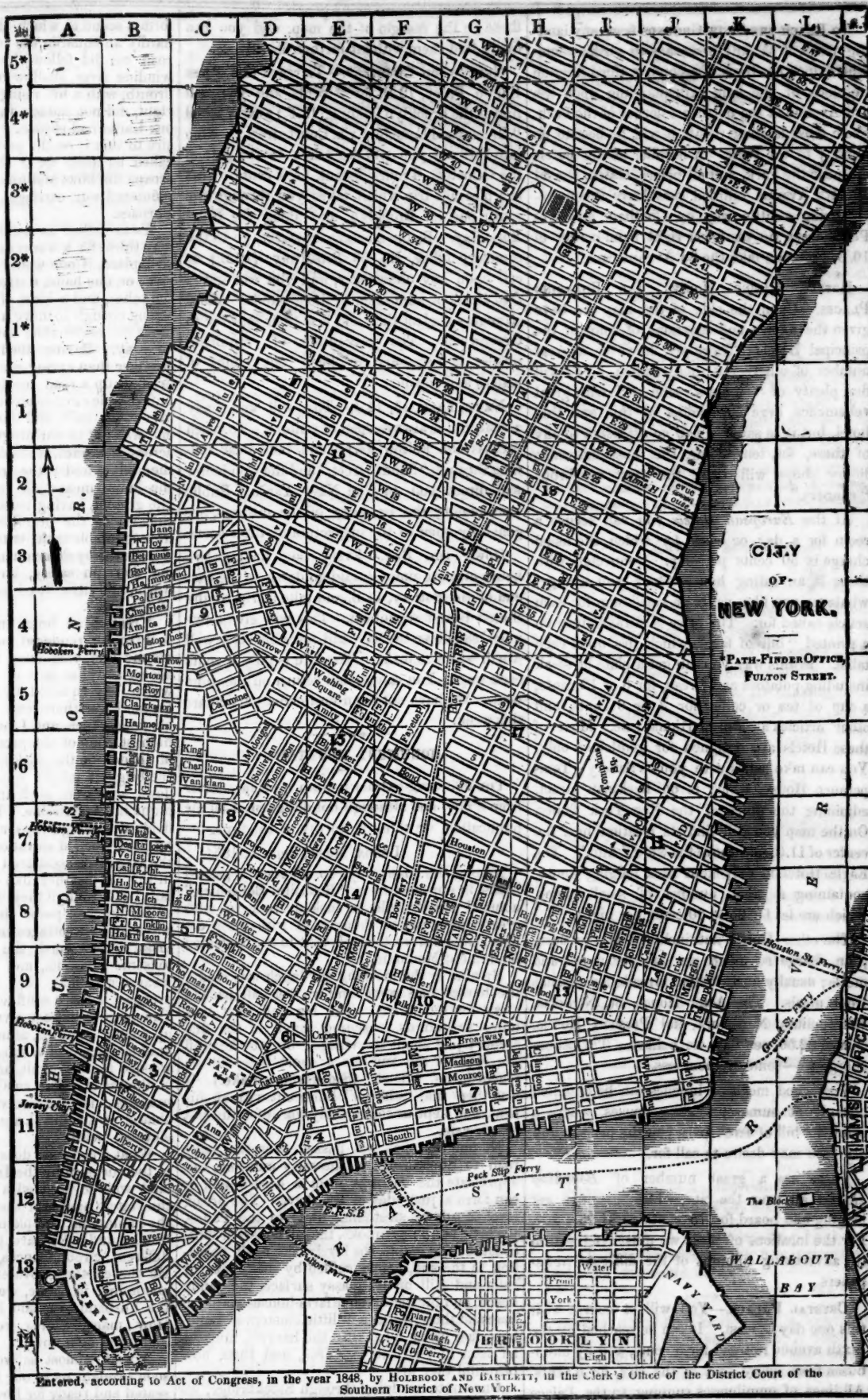
MARKETS FOR PRO-
DUCE, &c.

Washington, 10.A
Fulton, 12.D

Merchants' Ex-
change, 12.B
Old Brewery, (Five
Points Miss.), 10.E

PARKS OR SQUARES.

City, 10.C
Washington, 5.E
Union, 3.F
St. John's, 8.C
Thompkin's, 6.I



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up, but during the Show, persons can take the long cars on the track at the northeast corner of the Park, and be landed at the Show Grounds. These long cars are drawn by steam above 27th street, and the fare will probably be a trifle higher than in the horse cars on the other roads. It will not exceed 12½ cents.

6th Avenue Railroad.—This road has two lower branches, one leading from the corner of Canal street and Broadway, in 8.D, and the other from Barclay street, just west of the Park, 10.B. The two branches meet in Canal street, and the track continues through several short streets till it enters the Sixth Avenue in 5.D,

and up this to the Crystal Palace in 3*H, which is as far up as the cars yet run on this road.

8th Avenue Railroad.—The cars on this road (which are painted red) start at the same point and run over the same track as the (white) Sixth Avenue cars, but branch off to the west and go up through the 8th Avenue, which begins in 2.D.

To REACH THE SHOW GROUNDS from any landing place, it is only necessary to strike somewhere upon the track of second, or third Avenue railroads, or the long cars standing upon the 4th Avenue at the northeast corner of the Park. From most landing points it will be best to go directly to the Park. A number of the hotels are near the Park, and as before stated, the 3d and 4th Avenue railroad cars leave this point. By going a little way up Chatham street to Pearl street, (in the lower right hand corner of 10.D,) you can take the 2d Avenue cars.

HOTELS, EATING HOUSES AND BOARDING PLACES.—Upon the side of the map we have given the names and locations of some of the principal Hotels. There are, however, a great number of others not there named. You will find plenty of "runners" who will with great vehemence urge the claims of this and that hotel, but it is safer to pay no attention to any of these, for, ten to one, the most miserable liquor shops will have the most vociferous "runners."

At the *European Hotels* you can secure a room for a day or week, for which the usual charge is 50 cents per day. Connected with these is an eating house, where you can get whatever you like, paying a small sum for each article called for. The price is always given on a printed "bill of fare" which lies upon each table. In this way you can get a plate of steak including potatoes and bread, for 6 or 12 cents, a cup of tea or coffee for 3 or 6 cents, and other articles at a proportional rate. Most of these Hotels are designed for gentlemen only. You can take ladies with you to Savery's Temperance House, which is on Beekman street, adjoining the office of the New-York Times. On the map you will find its location near the center of 11.C, just above the word "Ann." The Eagle Hotel is only kept as a lodging house, containing a great number of small rooms, which are let for 25 to 50 cents per night.

The other Hotels not included in the European, charge so much per day for rooms and meals; usually no deduction is made for absence from meals. The Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, and Prescott Hotels, charge \$2.50 per day we believe. The others charge \$2—some of them less.

Very good meals or lunches can be obtained cheaply at numerous eating houses, where a printed "bill of fare" gives you the price of any dish you may desire to call for.

There are a great number of *Boarding Houses* all over the city, where you can get lodging and board for 75 cents to \$1.25 a day. For the locations of these we must refer you to the advertising columns of the different newspapers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—You will of course visit this one day at least. It can be reached by the Sixth Avenue railroad for 5 cents, and by omnibuses from every part of the city, for 6 cents. All lines of omnibuses running to the Palace are so marked, and you have only to get into one of them going north, and state to the driver where you wish to be left.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.—While in the city you may wish to visit other places of interest, besides the Show and Crystal Palace. We have marked the location of several of

these on the margin of the map, and you can easily find them without further directions.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—To reach this, cross Fulton Ferry, 12.D, for 2 cents, and you will find at the Brooklyn landing, (13.F,) a car marked "Greenwood Cemetery via Court street." Step into this and you will be taken to the gate of the Cemetery, 4 miles distant, for 4 cents. This is a pleasant trip which takes you through the south part of Brooklyn, and along the New-York Bay. Before starting, however, go to the cemetery office, No. 53 Broadway, (12.B,) or call upon any undertaker, and you can get a free ticket of admission to the grounds. Many strangers neglect this, and lose their journey to Greenwood. The precaution of requiring tickets is necessary to keep out gangs of loafers and rowdies.

NAVY YARD, 13, 14 J.—This will well repay a visit, and is always open to visitors. To reach it cross the Fulton Ferry, and take a car running through "Sands street," and the Conductor will direct you to the Navy Yards. Public works being the property of the citizens, are generally open to the inspection of the owners.

DOWN THE BAY.—Every one having two hours of spare time, should go down to the east end of the Battery, 14.B, and take a trip on the Staten Island steamboat. This will give a five miles' sail down the bay, and one which it is well worth while to make. The fare is only 6 cents each way. You can go and return on the same boat. We have not room for further particulars this week.

MONUMENT MOUNTAIN.

The following extract is from a private letter from a boy, and although not designed at all for publication, we think it worthy of the type.

LENOX, MASS., Sept. 6, 1854.

Among the many days so pleasantly passed by us in our sojourn in "Beautiful Berkshire," none, I think, will be looked back to with greater pleasure, or thought of with more delight, than our yesterday's visit to the far-famed Monument Mountain.

By nine in the morning our lunch was ready, the horses had come, and we were all packed away for our drive. The fog and mist that hung around us, obscured much of the fine scenery just about the village; but also kept off the rays of the sun for a short time, till we reached the "Bowl," (Stockbridge Lake.) It was then that "old Sol" burst out with all his heat, and kept us comfortably warm for the rest of our ride.

No one that has not passed over the Lake road to Stockbridge in the early morning, can appreciate the beauties from a description, or can form a just idea of the drive. The broad, level meadows stretching away to the Ponds, the little bubbling brooks, the tall forests of pine, chestnut and maple, the lovely lake itself, sparkling in the sun, gently ruffled by the breeze, or calm and still on its glassy surface, the sandy beach, and the picturesque farm-houses scattered here and there, with their little clusters of buildings, fast being filled with the harvest, must be all seen to be really admired, and then, how beautiful they are.

Our route not lying through Stockbridge, we missed one view, which in every respect, far surpasses all others in the road to the mountain. Seen from the hill-top overlooking the village, with the fantastic shadows playing on the sides and at the base of the distant Taghconic, with the Housatonic rolling in graceful curves, the pretty little town at our feet with the lofty hills towering just above—in itself far exceeding Lenox as a place for summer residence; all combine to

form a scene to which there is no superior, and hardly an equal in the region around. But the road we did follow, leading us along by the winding river, shallow now and rocky from the drouth, with a hill rising above our heads on the right, did not induce any to regret the course our leader had chosen. A factory, and the desire to visit it on the part of some of the party, called us aside for a short time, but glad to escape the buzz and hum of the machinery, we reentered our carriages, and were off for the Furnace.

'Twas rather an unfortunate selection some may think for a warm day, but in reality a very cool place, if one would only make it so. The river on one hand, a stream of water playing on the other, and a blast of cold air in the center, strong enough to move a seventy-four gun ship, made us comfortable, but yet we were happy to be away. Having filled our jug with nothing stronger than spring water, our foaming horses drew us up a road constructed under the most unfavorable circumstances, through pastures and over rocks, rails, and underbrush, till finally an end was put to our progress by a huge hemlock across the path, and the weary party rested themselves under the trees on chestnut burrs; the ladies meanwhile preparing the repast on the ground, having selected (I should say) the thickest of the brambles and briars,—a most unaccountable taste, truly. Dinner despatched, we started by detachments for the top, all arriving there in safety, but much fatigued, very warm, and little fitted for enjoying the beauties of the scene.

A rest of an hour under the shade of the cool rocks, rendered me capable of walking around and examining the face of the rocks above, and the face of nature below, both of which fully equalled my expectations. Luckily for me I was there long before our leader made his appearance, and I had a fine view from the highest point of the precipice. The dense mass of shadow on the thick forest below, and beyond the bright sunlight spreading over fertile meadows, seen from such an elevation, was picturesque in the extreme. The meadows and cornfields stretching away for miles, often interrupted by little wooded elevations, sometimes by hills, the large trees scattered here and there, looking in the far distance like bushes, the ponds and lakes, few though they were, the roads seeming more like foot-paths than well-travelled highways, and the cottages embowered in shrubbery, make it well worth the effort of ascending the toilsome summits, and incurring the danger, whatever it may be. Towards the west the prospect is more confined, and not so beautiful. The large lake seen away in the distance high up among the hills, shining like silver, and the gradual ascent of a mountain in front, densely wooded to its summit, are the principal features of the scene. The rustling of the wind in the branches and the occasional voice of a bird or chatter of a squirrel, are the only sounds on this elevated point.

What a contrast does this view now present to the one seen by the Indian hunter, before the land was covered with the waving fields and the stately houses of the white man! The hills, the mountains, the plains, and the valleys—the brooks and lakes are the same, but by what different circumstances are they surrounded. He viewed them covered with forest trees, and abounding in game, we see them occupied by the husbandman, and herds of grazing cattle. How many whites were there then; How many red men now!

A walk, almost as wearisome as the ascent, soon brought us to our horses; and when fairly seated and ready for home, we were not long in reaching Lenox, tired, but pleased with our day.

R. H. A.

THE sum of \$1,600 has been contributed for a monument to the late A. J. Downing. The commemorative shaft will be erected in the public grounds at Washington, which were laid out under Mr. Downing's direction.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

TAKING CARE OF THE BABIES.

We hazard little in saying that there are many farmers who take much greater care of their domestic animals than they do of their own offspring. You will see their calves carefully watched, and every pains taken to give them a good start in the world, and secure good constitutions, while their children are allowed to "come up," or at best, they are given over to the tender mercies of some antiquated "nurse," who has a routine of whips as her guide-book in the management of children. We have for some time desired to take up this subject systematically, and have been reading to that end. We find in the last number of the Country Gentleman an article from a New-York Physician, which so nearly meets our views, that we gladly transfer it to our columns.

At this season of the year, when the weekly bills of mortality are calling attention to the alarming proportion of deaths of children under five years of age, our attention is naturally turned to their management, and it may be that some suggestions on this topic may be of interest to the public. If the loss were as great in any other branch of stock-raising, we should have inquired into the matter, and we should have ascertained certain general principles of management; but because children are endowed with incipient reasoning faculties, we seem to forget that they are animals, and as such amenable to physiological laws.

The source of by far the greatest amount of trouble during the first six months after birth, is *undue officiousness*—the desire to do something for the baby. If Providence has sent you such a stranger, don't kill it with kindness.

Don't feed the baby. No—not even a tea-spoonful of cold water. If you must feed it any thing, this will do it the least hurt. But let it alone. It will nestle about and cry a little when it gets hungry. Perhaps it will be twelve hours first. What then? It won't starve.—When it manifests uneasiness let it "go to work at its trade." When a child cries, it means that it is in pain. They are never cross, unless made so by mismanagement. Healthy children are always good-natured. Don't keep a little dish of cracker and water on the stove, for it is as impossible to raise fine nurslings on any kind of pap, as it is to raise fine calves on hay tea. If you feed them *any thing* of the sort, it is as indigestible to them as sawdust, and of course they have a turn of colicky pain, and cry; and of course you give them elder-blow tea, or poeny-root tea, or soot tea, or anise-seed tea, and when this proves insufficient, you resort to paregoric, which binds up their bowels, and then you resort to castor-oil, and continue at the same time the cracker, until you find it necessary to resort to the doctor. If you live at a distance from a physician, or your husband thinks it not worth while to call one, you continue in this way, raising a scrawny, cross baby, that, as you say, "torments the life out of you," who, whatever his property expectations may be, is certainly entitled to a dyspepsia in reversion. But if from any chance the child must be fed—if the natural supply of nutriment is absent—I do not even say deficient, (for experience proves that the reasons must be very grave to justify a resort to artificial feeding) and a wet-nurse cannot be procured—the best practical substitute previous to the appearance of the first teeth, is new cow's milk, from half to two-thirds water, and sweetened with loaf

sugar. If the child throws it up, it is too strong of the milk or sugar, and must be further reduced with water. Brown sugar, or even molasses, may be used as a laxative, if they do not occasion pain, and the milk should be boiled. Even with the best of care it is a serious matter to raise a child "by hand." The mother's milk contains just the elements, and in just the right proportions, for the composition of the child, and there is nothing else that quite does.

As the period approaches at which the first teeth are to appear, the child "drools," and manifests a desire to put things into its mouth. This is not hunger, and it is entirely unnecessary to tie up a little bread and sugar in a rag, as is commonly done, and give it to suck. Indeed, all such supplementary food is injurious at any period of life, and the child should nurse or be fed at regular periods, these periods being more frequent as the child is younger. This itching of the gums is relieved by giving it some hard, smooth substance, as a cord, ring, or a silver dollar, to chew. The child will take any thing that it can into its mouth, and even swallow it, and mothers are apt to interpret this disposition into an appetite for the food of adults. Some of them have a way of cramming their children with food that they have masticated, plainly saying, that they would have had them born with teeth. As yet the child has but little smell or taste, and is of course disposed to swallow every thing that goes into its mouth.

The stomach, too, has begun to lose that peculiarity of form, by which it emptied almost as readily as from a tea-cup, whatever disturbed it, and these offensive matters begin to go off the "other way," forming most untractable bowel complaints.

The diet of the mother is a very important matter. Meat should not be eaten more than once a day, and with ladies who are not taking much exercise in the open air, even this is scarcely allowable. Spirituous liquors, although they increase the amount of its secretion, vitiate its quality, and may even produce cholera infantum with the child. A dinner of beefsteak will probably be followed by a cross fit with the baby. And generally speaking, the diet of nursing women is too high in quality. Entertaining these principles, it will not be expected that we should stop here to bestow any remark on those women that delegate this kind of care to a wet nurse, or even resort to artificial feeding in order to bestow their time on balls and routs.

WHAT IT COST TO STOP THE PAPER.—One of our subscribers stopped his paper for six months last year, because we advertised so much. It the mean time his farm was advertised for non-payment of taxes, and sold. On discovering the difficulty, it cost him one or two days' travel with horse and buggy, and ten per cent. of the taxes—to say nothing of the vexation, to redeem it. How much did he gain by stopping his paper? He came back and subscribed again.—*Ogdensburgh Sentinel.*

EFFECT of CLEANLINESS.—Count Rumford, the celebrated practical philosopher, whose writings have been of greater value to mankind than the abstruse speculations of a host of metaphysicians, thus described the advantages of cleanliness:

"With what care and attention do the feathered race wash themselves and put their plumage in order; and how perfectly neat, clean and elegant do they ever appear. Among the beasts of the field, we find that those which are the most cleanly, are generally the most gay and cheerful; or are distinguished by a certain air of tranquility and contentment; and singing birds are always remarkable for the neatness of their plumage. So great is the effect of cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character. Virtue never dwelt long with filth; nor do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness, who was a consummate villain."

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

This is one of the most pleasant and ingenious things we ever saw. We think we admire the pyramid more in ascending than in descending it:

THE PYRAMID.

BY G. S. PERCIVAL.

[To be read ascendingly, descendingly and condescendingly.]

There
For aye
Commanding,
'Tis standing,
With godlike air
Sublimely fair!
Its fame desiring
Its height admiring,
Looks on it from afar
Lo! every smiling star,
To raise the pile to Heaven
These beauteous stones are given.
Each pray'r for truth's inspiring light
Each manly struggle for the right,
Each aspiration for the holy,
Each kindly word to cheer the lowly,
Each strong temptation nobly overcome,
Each clamorous passion held in silence dumb,
As slow it riseth towards the upper Heaven,
Stone after stone unto the mass is given,
Its base upon the earth its apex is the skies,
The good man's character a pyramid doth rise

RUB OR RUST.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

Idler, why lie down to die?
Better rub than rust.
Hark! the lark sings in the sky—
"Die when die thou must!"
Day is waking, leaves are shaking,
Better rub than rust."
In the grave there's sleep enough—
Better rub than rust.
Death perhaps is hunger-proof,
Die when die thou must;
Men are mowing, breezes blowing,
Better rub than rust.
He who will not work, shall want;
Naught for naught is just—
Won't do, must do, when he can't—
Better rub than rust.
Bees are flying, sloth is dying,
Better rub than rust.

CONSCIENCE.—Bishop Taylor has this striking image: Conscience is a clock, which in one man strikes aloud and gives warning; in another the hand points silently to the figure, but strikes not meantime; hours pass away and death hastens, and after death comes judgment!" There is something unspeakably appalling in this image.

ARMS vs. LEGS.—An individual in San Francisco, descanting on what he would do where he an editor, said, "If I had a newspaper office, I would arm it." A friend standing by, quietly remarked, "Yes, and at the first symptom of difficulty you would leg it."

EVERY school-boy knows that a kite would not fly until it has a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by a half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the old bachelor, who having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

A TRUE picture of despair, is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage, that lies only a few inches beyond his reach.

SPRINGFIELD CATTLE SHOW, OCT. 25-27.

The Local Executive Committee have just had a conference with the officers of the United States Agricultural Society, and have furnished us with the Official List below, which is amended in several particulars from the lists heretofore published in some other papers:

SWEEPSTAKES PREMIUM.

Best bull and 5 cows or heifers 1 year old and upwards, from any one herd, \$500

DURHAM CATTLE.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, \$300
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 200
Third best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 200
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 150
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years, 75
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 150
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years, 100

COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, 200
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 150
Third best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 150
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 100
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years, 50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 100
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years, 75

AYRSHIRES, DEVONS AND HEREFORDS.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, \$100
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 80
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 60
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 75

COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 75
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 60

JERSEY CATTLE.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 80
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 75

COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Best heifer 2 years old and under 3 years, 75
Best heifer 1 year old and under 2 years, 60

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Best yoke of Work Oxen, \$50
Best fat Bullock, 50
Best fat Cow, 50
Best milk Cow, 50
Best Steer, 50
Best Bull Calf of any breed, 50
Best Heifer Calf of any breed, 50

M. P. WILDER, President.

W. S. KING, Secretary.

J. T. WARDER, C. M. CLARK, C. ROBBINS.

Local Executive Committee.

Springfield, O., Aug. 22, 1854.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	New-York,	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Illinois,	Springfield,	" 4-7
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Ohio,	Newark,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
Virginia,	Richmond, (?)	
Union Agr. Soc. of Va. and N. C.	Petersburg, Va.,	" 24-27
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Stark,	Canton,	" 3-5
Seneca,	Tiffin,	" 4-6
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-6
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Union,	Marysville,	" 5-6
Butler,	Hamilton,	" 5-6
Wayne,	Wooster,	" 5-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipoli,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Jefferson,	Steubenville,	" 5-7
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Mercer,	Celina,	" 12
Champaign,	Urbana,	" 12-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Pike,	Piketon,	" 14
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Alleghany,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Springtown,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28
Fullon,		

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY SHOWS.

Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Oct. 4-5
Franklin,	Greenfield,	" 4-5
Middlesex,	Concord,	" 4-5
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	" 4-5
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	" 11
Hampshire, &c.,	Northampton,	" 12
Hampshire,	Amherst,	" 18-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PREPARED COVERS.—We have prepared for Vol. XI. and XII., a lot of uniform muslin covers, with gilt backs, &c., similar to the first ten volumes. These will be sent to subscribers for 25 cents each. The binding can easily be completed by any book-binder for 25 cents. Those sending their files to the office can have them bound for 50 cents per volume.

VOLUME XII. COMPLETE.—We can supply sets of Vol. XII. complete. Bound or unbound. Price bound, \$1 50; unbound, \$1 per volume.

SPECIMEN COPIES.—We will send a free specimen copy to any person whose name and address is forwarded to us. Our present readers will confer a favor by sending us the address of their agricultural friends and acquaintances in different parts of the country.

In forwarding names or subscriptions, please give the Post-office, County, and State. Let each be written out plainly.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week from 50 to 87½ cents per bbl., and the tendency is still downward, with a dull market. The harvest is so abundant in Europe there is very little foreign demand, nor will there be till prices are still lower with us, unless something very

unexpected takes place. Flour in many parts of Europe is at this moment considerably cheaper than in the United States. Farmers will see now that we gave them good advice, in suggesting to them to sell their wheat weeks ago, when it was much higher than at present. One hundred thousand bushels of spring wheat have been contracted for at Chicago, for one dollar per bushel, to be delivered in all November. Corn is a trifle lower, with large quantities pressing upon the market. Beef a slight decline. No change in other provisions. Wool more inquiry, but no improvement in prices.

Cotton has fallen ¼ of a cent per lb. the past week. Rice and Sugar another small advance.

The Weather has been clear and fine, though rather cold the beginning of the past week. It is now quite warm again. The season is very fine for ripening all late crops. Grass is growing as rapidly as in May, and Butter and Cheese are likely to be plenty. Late Potatoes, Turnips, and other roots are now growing finely, and promise abundantly. On the whole, we do not stand in much dread of a famine this year, and panic makers will have to try their hand upon something more promising than a prospective starvation throughout the country.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market to-day is rather dull. Produce is plenty and money scarce. Good articles stand about the same, but inferior stuff is on the decline. Potatoes are not quite as high. The peach market is very dull. They are nearly out of season. Grapes come in in abundance. Some of the dealers, we understand, are doing a good business by passing off common grapes for Underhill grapes. The Dr. has credit, probably, for raising more grapes than he dreams of. We saw a good many cranberries, which are selling for \$6@8 per bbl., Melons are about done. Eggs quite up.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3@3 50 per bbl.; White, \$2 75@2 25; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$4; Virginia, \$3 50; Onions, red, \$1 75 per bbl.; white, \$250@33; Turnips, Russia, \$2 75; white, \$2 50; Beets, \$3@3 50 per hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Parsnips, \$3 50; Tomatoes, \$1 per basket; Marrow Squashes, \$1 50 per bbl.; Pumpkins, \$4@7 per hundred; Cabbage \$8@12; Citron Melons, \$3@4 per hundred.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$2@2 50 per bbl.; Pears, cooking, \$4; eating, \$6@8; Peaches, \$1 50@2 per basket; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@10c. per bbl.; Cranberries, \$6@8 per bbl.; Butter, State, 21c.@25c. per lb.; Western, 18c.@19c.; Eggs, 20c.@21c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

THERE is a decided improvement in the appearance of the cattle to-day. In a few of the yards we saw some "relics of the past," but taken as a whole, there has not been a better lot of cattle in the Washington Yards for a long time. Much is, no doubt, due to the delightful change in the weather, but it should also be taken into account, that the animals have been fed, and have not been left to the nourishment of dried up pastures. The best cattle in market to-day, were from Chester county, Pa., and owned by Joseph Williams. He had four or five droves, most of them being in excellent condition, and selling from 9@10½c. per lb. Daniel Barnes had also a good drove of 112, from Stark county, Ohio. There were many other very good cattle in market—so good that the brokers were quite willing to talk about them—a proof, generally, that they are worth talking about. The supply of cattle is not large, and the appearance was, when we came away, that none would be left over, as they were selling quite readily. Best quality beef is selling from 7@10½c. per lb. Inferior from 7½@9c. We observe that the sheep market is very fluctuating. Last week the sales were rapid and the supply poor. This week the market is overstocked and sales quite dull. The price has fallen five or six shillings per head. We observed a very superior drove of sheep at Brownings, owned by David Poucher, of Sodas, Wayne county, N. Y. They were a mixture of the Lincoln and Leicester breeds, sixteen in number. So fine a lot of sheep we have never seen in New-York market, and we doubt whether a superior can be pro-

duced in the State. The others bear no comparison with them.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beaves,	7½c. @ 10½c.
Cows and calves,	\$30 @ \$65
Veals,	4c. @ 6c.
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$8
Lambs,	\$2 @ \$5 50
Swine, Ohio, corn fed, 4½c. @ 4½c.	
New-York State Shoats, corn fed, 5c.	

Mr. Chamberlin reports beaves, 8c. @ 10½c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$50; calves, 4½c. @ 6½c.; sheep, \$2 50 @ \$6 50; lambs, \$2 @ \$4 50.

Mr. Browning reports beaves, 7½c. @ 10½c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$50; veals, 4½c. @ 6½c.; sheep, \$2 @ \$6; lambs, \$2 @ \$5.

Mr. O'Brien reports beaves 7c. @ 7½c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$40; veals, 4c. @ 5½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLPION, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beaves, 2390	2292
Cows and Calves, 40	
Sheep and Lambs, 1866	
Swine, 887	256

Of these there came by the Hudson River R. R., 256; Boats, 200; Erie, R. R., 678; Harlem, R. R., 345. New-York State furnished 156 on foot; 174 by cars; Ohio, 353; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 431; Kentucky, 165; Pennsylvania, 566.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beaves, 304	577	218
Cows & calves, 109	35	94
Veals, 165	72	63
Sheep, 4,228		
Lambs, 2,320	6,476	

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep broker, at Browning's, reports the following sales of sheep and lambs, viz:

Shewer.—37 sheep, \$87 50; 50 sheep, \$206 20; 57 sheep \$208 25; 26 sheep, \$89 75; 60 sheep, \$268 95; 382 sheep, \$91420 75; 95 sheep, \$397 75; 111 sheep, \$470 75; 392 sheep, \$1398 75; 129 sheep, \$377 12; 16 sheep, \$64; 205 sheep, \$563 75; 124 sheep, \$552 75; 54 sheep, \$149 87; 27 sheep, \$75 76; 22 sheep, \$109 50; 101 sheep, \$3 53. Total—1579, \$70 28 90; averaging \$3 20 per head.

Mr. James M'Oarty, broker at same yard, reports an advance in the market and the following sales.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—104 lambs and sheep, \$410 75; 188 sheep and lambs, \$745 13; 56 lambs and sheep, \$244 25; 85 lambs and sheep, \$334 50; 71 sheep and lambs, \$320; 95 sheep and lambs, \$335 75; 113 lambs and sheep, \$353 37; 76 sold, \$290 50; 175 sheep and lambs, \$592 25; 90 lambs, \$239.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's by James Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
318	\$4 37½	9
108	3 87½	8½c.
105	4 50	9
185	4 40	9
116	4 25	9
210	2 57	8½
177	3 37½	8½
220	3 50	8½
85	3 87½	8½
108	4 50	9
116	4 25	9
Lambs.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for Meat.
182	2 75	10½
70	3 25	11
45	4 00	12½
23	3 00	11

The market this week has been very fair and the prices good until Friday, when the large supply being visible, made the butchers rather backward in buying, unless for from 1 @ 1½c. per lb. less than the former part of the week. The week closes with a good supply on hand and the prospect

Mutton has been selling by the carcass in Washington market at from 4 @ 8½c. per lb. Lambs from 7 @ 11½c., as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ancho.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.	\$100 lbs.— 22 7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.	— 22 6—
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.	\$ lb.— 29 23 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.	— 40 40 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.	\$ chaldron, — 9 50
Scotch.	— 20 —
Sidney.	8 25 8 50
Pictou.	8 50 —

Anthracite..... \$ 2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50

Cotton.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	8
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	10
Middling Fair.....	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth..... \$ yard, — 12½ @ 13½—
American Kentucky..... — 14 —
Dundee..... — 9 —

Coffee.	Java, White.	Mocha.	Maracaibo.	St. Domingo.
Java, White.....	\$ lb.— 13 — 13½	— 14 — 14½	— 9 — 11	— 9 — 9½
Mocha.....	— 14 — 14½	— 9 — 11	— 9 — 11	— 9 — 9½
Maracaibo.....	— 9 — 11	— 9 — 11	— 9 — 11	— 9 — 9½
St. Domingo.....	— 9 — 9½	— 9 — 9½	— 9 — 9½	— 9 — 9½

Cordage.
Bale Rope..... \$ lb.— 7 — 10
Boat Rope..... — 7 — 10

Corks.	Velvet, Quarts.	Velvet, Pints.	Phials.
Velvet, Quarts.....	\$ gro.— 85 — 45	— 20 — 28	— 4 — 16
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 — 28	— 4 — 16	— 4 — 16
Phials.....	— 4 — 16	— 4 — 16	— 4 — 16

Flax.
Jersey..... \$ lb.— 8 — 9

Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	♣ bbl. 6 87½ @ 8 25
Superfine No. 2.....	9 — @ 7 —
State, common brands.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
State, straight brand.....	9 — @ 9 —
State, favorite brands.....	9 — @ 9 —
Western, mixed do.....	8 50 @ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 87½ @ 10 —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 —
Ohio, extra brands.....	9 — @ 10 —
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	9 — @ 9 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 10 12½
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 50
Canada, (in bond).....	9 — @ 9 12½
Brandywine.....	8 62½ @ 8 75
Georgetown.....	8 62½ @ 8 75
Petersburgh City.....	8 62½ @ 8 75
Richmond Country.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Alexandria.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Rye Flour.....	6 — @ 6 —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50 @ 4 62½
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 87½ @ 4 87½
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	♣ punch. 19 — @ 19 50

Grain.	Wheat, White Genesee.	Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).	Wheat, Southern, White.	Wheat, Ohio, White.	Wheat, Michigan, White.	Wheat, Mixed Western.	Wheat, Western Red.	Rye, Northern.	Corn, Uncommon.	Corn, Round Yellow.	Corn, Round White.	Corn, Southern White.	Corn, Southern Yellow.	Corn, Southern Mixed.	Corn, Western Mixed.	Corn, Western Yellow.	Barley.	Oats, River and Canal.	Oats, New-Jersey.	Oats, Western.	Oats, Penna.	Oats, Southern.	Peas, Black-eyed.	Peas, Canada.	Beans, White.	Live Geese, prime.
Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$ bush. 1 95 @ 2 —	1 62 @ 1 90	1 80 @ 1 90	1 90 @ 1 93	1 90 @ 1 95	1 95 @ 2 00	1 23 @ 1 75	1 23 @ 1 75	83 @ 85	95 @ 98	95 @ 98	95 @ 98	84 @ 85	— @ —	79 @ —	— @ —	1 05 @ 1 12½	50 @ 54	49 @ 51	55 @ 56	— @ —	— @ —	2 bush. — 3 —	1 bush. 1 25 @ 1 47	1 — @ 1 25	1 lb.— 44 — 46

Hair.
Rio Grande, Mixed..... \$ lb.— 23 — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 21 — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:
North River, in bales..... \$ 100 lbs.— 87½ @ 90

Hemp.	Russia, clean.	Russia, Outshot.	Manilla.	Sisal.	Sunn.	Italian.	Jute.	American, Dew-rotted.	American, do., Dressed.	American, Water-rotted.
Russia, clean.....	\$ ton. 285 — 350 —	— 2 —	15½ @ 16	10 @ 14½	5½ @ 6	290 @ 300	120 @ 125	220 @ —	250 @ 280	— @ —

Hops.
1853..... \$ lb.— 28 — 30
1852..... — 18 — 20

Lime.
Rockland, Common..... \$ bbl.— — 87½

Lumber.		WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine.....	per cubic ft.	18	@ 22
Timber, Oak.....		25	@ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....		35	@ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo)	18	@ 22
		YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	per M. ft.	80	@ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....		17 50	@ 30
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....		20	@ 40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....		20	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....		37 50	@ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....		30	@ 32 50

Boards, North River, Box.	Boards, Albany Pine.	Boards, City Worked.	Boards, do., narrow, clear ceiling.	Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.	Plank, Albany Pine.	Plank, City Worked.	Plank, Albany Spruce.	Plank, Spruce, City Worked.	Shingles, Pine, sawed.	Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.	Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.	Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 3d quality.	Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.	Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	Staves, White Oak, Pipe.	Staves, White Oak, Hhd.	Staves, White Oak, Bbl.	Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.	Heading, White Oak.
Boards, North River, Box.....	\$ 16 — 18 —	16 — 20	25 — 25	25 — 25	26 — 26	26 — 26	18 — 24	22 — 24	2 25 @ 2 75	2 75 @ 3 —	2 24 @ 2 25	19 — 21	17 — 18	32 — 32	— @ 16 —	— @ 22 —	79 — 79	— @ 60 —	— @ 60 —	45 — 45	70 — 70

Molasses.	New-Orleans.	Porto Rico.	Cuba Muscovado.	Trinidad Cuba.	Cardenas, &c.
New-Orleans.....	\$ gall.— 27 — 27	23 — 23	25 — 25	25 — 27	23½ @ 24

Nails.	Out, 4d @ 60d.	Wrought, 6d @ 90d.
Out, 4d @ 60d.....	\$ lb.— 4½ @ — 5	— @ —

Naval Stores.	Turpentine, Soft, North County.	Turpentine, Wilmington.	Tar.	Pitch, City.	Resin, Common, (delivered).	Resin, White.	Spirits Turpentine.
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	\$ 280 lb.— — 5 75	— @ 5 50	3 — 3 50	2 75 @ 2 75	1 75 @ 1 87½	2 50 @ 2 50	66 @ 68

Oil Cake.	Thin Oblong, City.	Thick, Round, Country.	Thin Oblong Country.
Thin Oblong, City.....	\$ ton, — @ —	— @ 28 —	— @ 28 —

Plaster Paris.	Blue Nova Scotia.	White Nova Scotia.
Blue Nova Scotia.....	\$ ton, 3 50 @ 3 75	3 50 @ 3 62½

Provisions.	Beef, Mess, Country.	Beef, Prime, Country.	Beef, Mess, City.	Beef, Mess, extra.	Beef, Prime, City.	Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.	Beef, Prime, Mess.	Pork, Mess, Western.	Pork, Prime, Western.	Pork, Prime, Mess.	Pork, Clear, Western.	Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.	Hams, Pickled.	Hams, Dry Salted.	Shoulders, Pickled.	Shoulders, Dry Salted.	Beef Hams, in Pickle.	Beef, Smoked.	Butter, Orange County.	Butter, Ohio.	Butter, New-York State Dairies.	Butter, Canada.	Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).	Cheese, fair to prime.
Beef, Mess, Country.....	\$ bbl. 11 — 11 75	— @ —	13 50 @ 15 —	16 50 @ —	— @ —	15 50 @ 15 75	15 — @ 15 —	14 25 @ 14 37½	12 — @ 12 —	13 50 @ 14 —	15 50 @ 15 62½	11 — @ 11 —	7½ @ 8½	8 — @ 8 —	6 — @ 6 —	6 — @ 6 —	9 — @ 9 —	9 — @ 9 —	23 — @ 23 —	13½ @ 18 —	19 — @ 23 —	— @ —	— @ —	9 — @ 10½

Saltpetre.	Refined.	Crude, East India.	Nitrate Soda.
Refined.....	\$ — 6½ @ — 8	7 — 7½	5 — 5½

Salt.	Turks Island.	St. Martin's.	Liverpool, Ground.	Liverpool, Fine.	Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.
Turks Island.....	\$ bush. — @ 45	— @ —	1 10 @ 1 12½	1 45 @ 1 50	1 72½ @ 1 75

Sugar.	St. Croix.	New-Orleans.	Cuba Muscovado.	Porto Rico.	Havana, White.	Havana, Brown and Yellow.	Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.	do. do. do. Crushed.	do. do. do. Ground.	do. (A) Crushed.	do. 2d quality, Crushed.	Manilla.	Brazil White.	Brazil, Brown.
St. Croix.....	\$ lb.— — @ —	4 — 6½	4½ @ 6	4½ @ 6½	7½ @ 8	5 — 7½	9½ @ 9½	9½ @ 9½	8½ @ 8½	9 — 9	none.	5½ @ —	6½ @ —	5 — 5

Seeds.	Clover.	Timothy, Mowed.	Timothy, Reaped.	Flax, American, Rough.	Linseed, Calcutta.
Clover.....	\$ lb.— 7 — 19	14 — 17	17 — 20	— @ —	— @ —

Tallow.	American, Prime.
American, Prime.....	\$ lb.— 11½ @ 12½

Tobacco.	Virginia.	Kentucky.	Mason County.	Maryland.	St. Domingo.	Cuba.	Yara.	Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.	Florida Wrappers.
Virginia.....	\$ lb.— 7 — 10	6½ @ 11	13 — 18	18½ @ 23½	40 — 45	25 — 1	15 — 60	—	—

Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5	@	15
Wool.			
American, Saxony Fleeced.....	41	@	43
American, Full-blood Merino.....	36	@	39
American $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino.....	32	@	35
American, Native and $\frac{1}{4}$ Merino.....	27	@	30
Extra, Pulled.....	38	@	40
Superfine, Pulled.....	33	@	35
No. 1, Pulled.....	26	@	28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

DURHAM BULL CALF

FOR SALE.—ONE DURHAM BULL CALF, CALVED May 3d, 1854. Got by the Celebrated Duchess Bull, "Duke of Ashal" (10150, E.H.B.) For particulars inquire of J. Spencer, William's Bridge, Westchester Co., N. Y. 55-1f

QUINCE SEED AND CHERRY STOCKS FOR SALE BY WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 55-1f

HOP ROOTS WANTED, SUFFICIENT TO PLANT TEN acres. Please state lowest price per hundred. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st. 54-1f

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—WANTED 100 BARRELS IN first order for shipping, as soon as sufficiently ripe. Also a few Lady Apples. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st. 54-1f

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A VARIETY OF PURE bred fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game fowls, Sebrigt Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. 54-1f

CHINESE PIGS.—FROM PURE BRED STOCK DIRECT from China—very fine of their kind. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. 54-1f

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh;
and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 6th and 7th Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 18th, 19th and 20th Wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 10th, 11th and 12th Wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County:
Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glasier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pickney, appointed to fill vacancies;

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 13th, 14th and 15th Wards;
A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 16th and 17th Wards. Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New-York, Aug. 14, 1854.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 8, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. [53-60] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.—TWO SHEPHERD DOGS, A MALE AND FEMALE, of pure Scotch blood, and three months old, can be had of ANDREW C. MURRAY, Factoryville, Staten Island, N. Y., at \$10 each. 53-55

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE ONE OF THE MOST complete selections of fruit trees ever offered in this part of the country; and as thrifty and handsome trees as can be found in the United States apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, strawberries, &c. Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing fruit trees in best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties. WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

PEACH TREES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE from their Nurseries at Shrewsbury Neck, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J. [53-58] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS.—SHANGHAI FOWLS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—and Golden Pheasants for sale by WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 52-58



WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:
1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 57-55

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years,) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect Night Soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever, (except 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia,) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pin's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz:—

TA-FEU,

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:
1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and nothing else.

2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

3d.—That it is equal to Guano in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-feu to 3 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any super-phosphate of lime now in market pound for pound on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as super-phosphate.

4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid top-dressing on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barreled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$20 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a table-spoonful is more than sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

49-54 74 Cortlandt St. New-York.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY A fine stock of the NEW-ROCHELLE (or LAWTON) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at six Dollars per Dozen; also the White Fruited Variety at \$3 dollars per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Newark, Conn. 51-76

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

FOR SALE THIRTY OFFSHOOTS WITH PLENTY OF roots, to be taken from plants which are in full bearing, with the true variety of Mammoth fruit, in packages of not less than half a dozen, or by the hundred.

Apply at the office of WM. LAWTON, 54 Wall-st., New-York. 52

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.—MY STOCK OF plants for the coming spring is already sold out. For the satisfaction of those who wish to know the price at which I sell them, I state that it is twenty-five dollars per hundred, and not twenty-five nor fifteen cents, as it has been incorrectly printed in the newspapers. ISAAC ROOSEVELT, Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y. 52-56

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the best varieties of improved seed wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem, Seed Rye of the best winter variety. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st. 52-1f

POULTRY.

D. FOWLER, NO. 14 FULTON MARKET, NEW-YORK, Dealer in live and dressed poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds, Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Bred.

N. B.—Persons having good poultry to dispose of, would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere. 52-64

SHEEP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING FOR sale, which he warrants pure bred in so far as the Merinos and South-downs are concerned. 4 South-down Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs. 3 Merino Rams, and 6 Buck Lambs. 6 Cotswold Rams, and 2 Buck Lambs.

JOHN F. CLEW, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Or, 90 Maiden Lane. 50-53

THE HORSE, THE HORSE.

NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

AND THE ONE MOST FREQUENTLY ILL-TREATED, neglected, and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR,

and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this Country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practiced experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following: Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

New-Bedford, May 11, 1854.
Dr. Dadd.—Dear Sir:—I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant, JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, May 13, 1854.

Dr. DADD.—My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community. I remain yours with great regard, MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—Yankee Blade.

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—New-England Farmer.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—Farmer's Cabinet.

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject, ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases, we have ever seen.—N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, that it is so plain and so simple in the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable keepers, stage proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.—Daily News, Philadelphia.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a greater economy to possess themselves of it. It will be more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—Albany Courier.

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published.—Nantucket Inquirer.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—Ev. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the Horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to this noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.—Ev. Mirror, N. Y.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia.

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ill he affects, or his purse make it worth while to cure.—Bangor Mercury.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—Hartford Herald.

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require.—Troy Daily Budget.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all Booksellers. 50-53.

DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given for sale by Edward G. Fale, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK (all pure bred animals) were sent out by Mr. Rotch, of Morris, Oswego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situate one mile from Albion, the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now for sale, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1893; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 2d, (3144) gd Conquest, by Washington, (1866) gd Pansey, by Blaise, (76) gdgd Primrose, by Charles, (127) gdgdgd, by Blyth Comet, (75) gdgdgd, by Prince, (521) gdgdgdgd, by Patriot, (486).

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshirman, (5700), who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 793, as provee from Princess, &c.

Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848, got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (5297) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (983) gd Arabella, by North Star, (460) gdgd Aurora, by Comet, (155) gdgdgd, by Henry, (301) gdgdgd, by Danby, (136).

Westchester was by Yorkshirman, (5700), by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkleavington herd.

Pratt's Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet.

See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phœnix.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshirman, (5700) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4020) gd Princess, by Washington, (1866) gd Pansey, by Blaise, (76) gdgdgd Primrose, by Charles, (127) gdgdgd, by Blyth Comet, (75) gdgdgd, by Prince, (521) gdgdgd, by Patriot, (486).

The numbers refer to the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION.

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of *Eight Thousand Dollars* are offered as premiums to be contended for with Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to Exhibitors, advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

Persons desirous of examining the list of Premiums and Regulations, or of entering stock, implements, or other articles for exhibition will please apply to E. P. Johnson, Secretary, State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, at the Rooms of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, or James, Beebe & Co., 356 Broadway, New-York, where the Premium List and Regulations will be furnished, and every desired information in relation to the exhibition given.

Stalls and fodder, for stock, and erections for the other articles will be provided in season so that all articles designed for Exhibition can be taken to the show grounds on their arrival in the City where the will be provided for and protected.

The following Railroad have agreed to transport all stock and articles on exhibition gratis, requiring the freight to be advanced on delivery and repaid on return of the articles with evidence of being exhibited &c.: Hudson River, New-York and Erie, New-York City and Buffalo, Ithaca and Oswego, Canandaigua and Elmira, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, New-York and Harlem, Long Island, Troy and Boston, and it is presumed all the Railroads leading into New-York, will afford the like facilities.

Application to transport articles, should be made in season to the nearest Station Agent.

E. P. JOHNSON, Sec. WM. KELLY, Pres. 49-53

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Grain Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$35, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE-HAY Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED—OF

Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers.—These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10/4, 11/4, 12/4, 14, 15, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

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